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The New Price-Wage Controls

By W. A. McKAGUE

SEE PAGE EIGHT

SATURDAY NIGHT

AN WEEKLY

TEN CENTS
VOL. 57, NO. 7OCTOBER 25
TORONTO, 1941

ONE OF CANADA'S STUDENT AIR GUNNERS PEERS DOWN THE SIGHTS OF A LEWIS GUN MOUNTED IN A FAIREY BATTLE AIRCRAFT. FOR THE STORY SEE PAGES 4 AND 5

THE FRONT PAGE

THERE is no doubt that the people of Canada will give their Government their most sympathetic co-operation in the carrying out of the new price-wage control measures. The need for action to check the progress of inflation has been apparent, there has been a nationwide demand for it, and the Government has now acted with vigor and unquestionable sincerity.

But there is already much questioning of the practicability of the measures proposed. Can all prices, wages, rents and charges really be effectively controlled, or at least with sufficient effectiveness to check the progress of inflation and insure bearable living conditions for all the people, without the control measures themselves creating economic unbalances serious enough to offset or perhaps more than offset the advantages?

Closely the sudden imposition of such drastic all-inclusive controls must itself be a great shock to the economic system, already strained by the exigencies of war supply. However, with public co-operation this can doubtless be survived. More important is the question of feasibility. How can the prices of all goods and services be controlled? It is easy enough to publish a regulation, limiting the prices to the maximums reached in the period from September 15 to October 11 last, but this takes no account of the fact that prices normally are constantly changing, reflecting variations in the cost and character of the goods or services supplied. Such variations in cost and composition of goods will continue to exist in future as in the past, but prices will not change. Thus the corrective function of price changes will be removed.

The attempt to see that no seller asks more than the fixed price will necessitate an army of administrators. The number is estimated by a spokesman for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board at five thousand, but it is a reasonable assumption that the actuality will exceed the estimate.

As regards wages, the plan calls for a ban on all increases in "basic wage rates" and for the payment of workers' cost-of-living bonuses by all employers, whatever the nature of their business. But although it is possible to fix

wages for the various classifications of workers, it is also possible for an employer to evade the limitation by changing an employee's classification. And to make it obligatory on all employers to pay the cost-of-living bonus is to ignore the fact that it may be economically impossible for some employers to do so. What of those whose business earnings are not sufficient? Are they to go out of business? And what of the employers who have already advanced their workers' wages to compensate for the higher cost of living? Do they have to pay the bonus as well?

Prices are to be limited to the September 15—October 11 maximums, but costs of production will necessarily go up as a result of the general payment of the cost-of-living bonus. Some producers are going to be squeezed.

As Mr. King said, this is an experiment

hitherto untried on this continent or by the free will and consent of any people anywhere. If it can work, the people of Canada, we can be certain, will do their best to make it work. But can it?

Gort's 23 Tanks

THE man who learned what it was to conduct an expedition to the Continent with inadequate equipment has now published what has all the marks of a warning to those who would try again so soon. Even if their timing were entirely accidental, Lord Gort's revelations of the scanty equipment, especially in tanks, of the first B.E.F. could hardly fail to remind the British public of how short a time there has been since to equip a new and bigger army on a really powerful scale.

This B.E.F. may have been, as Mr. Chamberlain proudly declared, the best-equipped force ever to leave Britain, but it was only well-equipped according to 1919 standards, not those of 1939. It may be quite true, as General Gort says, that the front of the B.E.F. was never broken by a direct German attack, but that each withdrawal of the British was forced by a failure of the French many miles away. Who can say, however, that the British front would not have been broken too, if not as completely or hopelessly as the French line on the Meuse, had the Germans thrown their 10 panzer divisions against our 10 infantry divisions, supported by "23 tanks bearing armament heavier than a machine-gun."

Twenty-three modern tanks, to enable an army of over a quarter of a million men to fight Germany's blitzkrieg machine—that is the most amazing and damning revelation in these despatches. When one adds to this the fact that the B.E.F. had the support of only eleven dozen fighter planes, reduced to four dozen after a few days' fighting, and that its urgent appeal for fighter reinforcements brought exactly one dozen of these, then the dispatching of this army to the Continent appears as unbelievable, almost criminal, folly. But if the B.E.F. was sent in folly, unequipped and untrained for the type of war which it was called on to fight, it was also brought home in folly, by an evacuation manœuvre which German generals, knowing what modern airpower can do to shipping close inshore, would probably neither have dreamed of nor attempted.

Now that there is talk once again of going on to the Continent, Lord Halifax, who shares the secrets of the War Cabinet, says that we are still unready. Let no one picture, however, any such state of unreadiness as that revealed in General Gort's despatches. This amazing nation of military amateurs, which tried to stop the German blitzkrieg with 23 modern tanks only a year and a half ago (a whole armored division was available in Britain, but only reached France after Dunkirk), now has, according to a photograph in the usually accurate *London Illustrated News*, "thousands" of new tanks with their trained crews. This

(Continued on Page Three)

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PEOPLE *make news*



Sally Rand, the original fan dancer, and "Turk" Greenough, rodeo cowboy, are shown supping at "Leon and Eddie's", New York night club. Sally, who has immortalized the ostrich plume, has announced that she will marry Greenough sometime after the first of the year. Greenough seems willing enough. The only dissenting voice was that of Mrs. Greenough, "Turk's" wife. She said Sally would have to wait.



Col. the Honorable J. L. Ralston, Canada's Minister of National Defence (left), and Major-General H. D. G. Crerar, Chief of the General Staff, just prior to boarding a bomber which flew them to England. Ralston said that his visit was "just part of the day's work", that it lacked special significance. He will review Canadian troops, and inspect Canadian work in England.



Dr. Arnulfo Arias, Harvard-educated, U.S.-hating President of the Republic of Panama, who last week was deposed while in Cuba. He was succeeded by Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia who managed the succession by a bloodless, wholly constitutional coup.



Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czech Provisional Government in London, who was in the U.S. last week to attend the International Labor Conference. He urged Czechs to slowdown industry, to avoid "stupid acts which lead to . . . murders".



Jockey Alfred Robertson who booted home 6 winners in a 7-race card at Jamaica Race Track last week. Several other riders have equalled this record, but the 30-year-old Scot is the first in racing history to have twice won at least 6 races in one day's riding.



William Joyce, New York-born English Fascist, who broadcasts anti-British propaganda from Berlin under the pseudonym Lord Haw Haw. Last week the Berlin radio announced: "We wish to announce that the world-famous radio commentator, Lord Haw Haw, has been banned from the air." But Britain continued to hear His Lordship's voice. Early this week Joyce announced that he had not been banned by

Germany but by the U.S. stations which refused to rebroadcast his comments. Actually, U.S. networks broadcast none of the official propaganda of any belligerent. Joyce, who is 35, fled with his wife to Germany in August, 1939. He claims he is no traitor to England, but that, as a naturalized German is doing his duty to his adopted country. Here he speaks in the uniform of a British Fascist.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Conscription and Mr. Robinson

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM grateful to Mr. Christopher C. Robinson for not misinterpreting my position in "The Higher Rationale of Conscription," before he proceeds with laic simplicity to call it "damnable morality." Since he has been so free to designate my moral teaching by the use of a common theological term, perhaps I may be forgiven if I designate his position by the much milder term "bourgeois."

Is a man always under obligation morally to fulfil any pledge which he may have made without full consideration of the implications of the pledge? Mr. Robinson might, perhaps, quote to me the verse from the psalmist who describes the "honorable man" as one "who sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not." But there is a difference between a man who fulfils his pledge even though it is "to his own hurt," and one, who in fulfilling a pledge, consciously ruins twelve million other people whose chosen representative he is.

When Mr. King made the pledge, he did not speak as the representative of the Canadian people. He spoke purely as an individual or at most as the acknowledged leader of a political party. Nor did the election turn on the question of conscription, for by an execrable display of political manipulation, the leaders of both political parties made the same foolish promise, and the voters were thus prevented from expressing any opinion on the particular matter. Many of us who voted for Mr. King's candidates, though without enthusiasm, did so not because we approved his pledge, but as the lesser of two evils. The election did not turn on that issue.

Now, whenever people make foolish promises and these promises are seen to involve consequences which contradict other duties, a situation arises which moralists or "casuists" must constantly deal with. And the decisions are never as simple as Mr. Robinson's insistence on the fulfilment of promises implies. In such a clash of loyalties, it is the duty of the moralist to determine where the highest loyalty is resident, and he will advise the man who has got himself into a moral jam to make his decision in the light of the supreme loyalty. Without such a rule of thumb, and without some such recognition of a superior loyalty, there can be no adequate system of moral guidance at all. That is why I insist that, in the specific issue under consideration, Mr. King's oath of office when he accepted the responsibilities of Prime Minister of Canada takes precedence over a pre-election pledge which he had no moral right to make in the first instance—especially in time of war. Mr. Robinson's theory, if I do not misunderstand him, leads to ruin and moral chaos.

A few years ago, Mr. King stated that Canada would never enter another war before the people had been permitted to register their judgment in the matter through a plebiscite. We declared war without taking a plebiscite. Was Mr. King guilty of dishonorable conduct in that matter? I do not believe that he was. He had been guilty of wishful thinking and foolish talking. That is all.

Again, during the last war, Great Britain borrowed billions from the United States and promised to pay back what she had borrowed. But she did not pay it all back much to the anger of some Americans who approved Mr. Coolidge's illuminating query: "Well, they borrowed it, didn't they?" But in the light of a new set of circumstances and conditions, it would not have been possible to pay it back without wrecking the whole economic system under which the world was operating. Was Britain's position morally indefensible? I think not.

Mr. Robinson's concept has an alluring simplicity, but the deeper morality in things is often highly complex, and this is never more true than

in the decisions of men called upon to fulfil their obligations as servants of the people. They are certainly not infallible and must use their best judgment as the course of events unfolds. If previous foolish commitments seem to make their proper action in an immediate situation impossible, they might perhaps admit their mistake and resign, or explore some other way of securing a fresh mandate from the people. But in the latter emergencies of life there may be no time for such procedures.

If Mr. King's conscience is troubling him unduly, (and I believe him to be a highly conscientious man, because he now sees that conscription is necessary, let him retire; but, as I see it, he would be perfectly justified on moral grounds in recognizing that a changed situation has made his pre-election pledge as untenable as it was foolish, and proceed to develop a procedure more consonant with his oath of office.

Toronto, Ont. CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

A New Doctrine

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR fifty years I have taken a great interest in the study of religions (plural) and philosophies. Occasionally I still find something new, even startling. Such an instance is the letter signed "Christopher C. Robinson" in your issue of Oct. 11 in which he says (1) "Dr. Silcox's doctrine seems to me damnable;" (2) "that I could acknowledge no God who did not condemn it."

I was taught in infancy that an act is right because God commands it and wrong because God forbids it. Later I became convinced that "right" and "wrong" depend on results. There is no unmixed good nor unmixed evil but if the benefit to mankind preponderates over the resultant injury the act is right; if the converse is the case the act is wrong. This philosophy I suppose you would call "Utilitarianism."

With your permission I shall present an even more "damnable" doctrine than Dr. Silcox's. It is that no promise is binding unless it is in the nature of a contract of which the breach would inflict an unjust injury on another. If I should declare in a fit of rage "I shall kill that man if ever I meet him" I am under no moral obligation to carry out that threat. In fact I should be a "damnable" fool if I did. I have nothing to say about conscription, pro or con, but Mr. Robinson's religion of philosophy, whichever it is, strikes me as a bit eccentric.

Falmouth, N.S. W. P. LAMBERT

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

means probably half a dozen armored divisions in the British Isles. Production in Britain is almost certainly greater than in the States where it has attained some 400-450 per month. And Lord Beaverbrook now speaks in quite a matter-of-fact way about an Anglo-American program of 30,000 tanks for Russia alone. If there is any mistake in outfitting the next R.A.P. with tanks, it will probably be in providing more than there is room for in Flinders fields.

No Serious Danger

ONE of the liveliest of the northern Ontario workers, the *Cochrane Northland Post* comments sharply on the proposal of the Master Printers' Guild of Hamilton that an application should be made to the Ontario Provincial Government for legislation licensing all existing printing plants in the province. The *Northland Post* condemns this as a betrayal of the Free Press, saying "To permit the licensing of printers is to give the government in fact absolute control of what is to be said through the printed word." We agree with this view, although we do not think that the threat is so great as the *Northland Post* would lead us to believe. The printers of Ontario are not such fools as to put their heads in a noose merely, as the Master Printers' Guild says, "to stabilize the industry."

The Master Printers' Guild is, we assume, a job-printing plant, or group of such plants. Job-printing has nothing to do with the press, although many people seem to think that it has. Job printers print what their customers ask for; the expression of personal opinion does not enter their field. The government of Ontario would never consider the scheme which the Master Printers, in their innocence, advocate; there are too many Master Editors, like the one at the *Northland Post*, who would dip their pens in gall at any such suggestion.

Russia Fights On

ORIGINALY, the flight of the Soviet Government from Moscow would have been cause for dismay. Had it been left until the moment before the city's fall, it might well have produced a political crisis in which Russian resistance might have dissolved, as it did in 1917, into the confusion and impotency of half a dozen local and conflicting regimes.

Therefore the removal of Soviet government departments and foreign embassies from Moscow to Kazan, half-way to the Urals, ought to be in the circumstances under which it took place to be a relief rather than concern. It separates the relief from the concern. It separates the relief from the concern.

BUSINESS MAN

I work a mere seventeen hours a day. And my spare time I usually spend growing fat.

Over my reports about labor relations. Budgets, new tax regulations.

At last, get sympathy? I do not! When I pick up my assets, what have I got? Theoretical profits and sure-enough losses. I would join a union for bosses!

MAY RICHSTON

notes the political situation from the military, leaving Moscow as no more than an outlying fortress and means that if or when the city falls it will be a purely military event.

It is also, of course, a tremendous economic loss, as the district roundabout Moscow is still the greatest industrial region of Russia, producing a large part of the country's aeroplanes, automotive transport, textiles, machine tools and electrical equipment. It is a more important industrial area than the equally old Donetz region, or the new Ural and Central Siberian developments, children of the Five Year Plans. Of its great productive power no more than a small fraction could be salvaged by moving machinery and skilled workers eastward, as it is reported is being done.

A Russia shorn of the armament industries of Leningrad, Moscow, and the Ukraine, as it soon may be, and fighting on from Kazan, would be a very different Russia from that of



(Copyright in All Countries.)

June 22nd last. It might be able to maintain no more than a million or two well-armed troops in the field, as compared to six or seven millions heretofore. But it would be a great deal better than no Russia fighting on at all. It would occupy forty or fifty divisions of German troops, marching and counter-marching on the Volga. It would keep up guerrilla resistance in occupied Russia and the conquered countries of Europe. And it would clamp on Germany indefinitely that two-front war which is her dread.

It looks now as though the spirit which has contested every mile of German advance so bitterly, which blew the Dnieper dam and burned the cities of Western Russia rather than yield them as comfortable winter quarters for the enemy, is going to keep Russia fighting on, enduring her indescribable agony. At least it seems that this will be determined more by Stalin's decisions and political power than by whether Moscow stands or falls.

A Headache Relieved

WHILE it is impossible to have any feeling of tranquility over the present outlook, the war seems to have cured one headache that prior to 1939 beset Canadian statesmen. That is the railroad problem. For more than two decades it was a nightmare for some of our ablest public men. Though the relief may be temporary, it is comforting to know that in the colossal task of financing Canada's war effort, this source of anxiety has become quiescent. So much is clear from an address delivered by R. C. Vaughan, new President of Canadian National Railways, before the Vancouver Board of Trade.

Mr. Vaughan's disclosures as to the economic position of the Government-owned system and the part it is playing in our war effort, are genuinely gratifying, and beyond doubt a similar survey by Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, would be equally so. Mr. Vaughan confidently predicts net earnings sufficient to meet fixed charges and taxes for the present year; though he is not unduly optimistic. He points out that we are running into a period of greatly increased costs of operation which must be met by expansion of gross earnings. Otherwise there will be difficult times ahead. Nevertheless it is good to know that for the present at least we are free of the appalling deficits that year after year baffled the best minds in both parliamentary chambers.

A significant section of the C.N.R. President's speech was that in which he pointed out that the Dominion's two great railway systems operate under the lowest per mile freight rate prevailing in any country in the world, except Japan. It is less than one half that exacted in Britain and all the other Dominions. Canadian producers and consumers alike reap the benefit of this. A sidelight is thrown on increased production (which is of course the real solution of the railroad problem) by the state-

ment that, in September, freight traffic was greater by 60 per cent than in the peak year of the last war.

Mr. Vaughan did well to call attention to a circumstance of which the general public is hardly aware: the superb co-operation of railway employees of all branches in Canada's war effort. From the highest executives to the humblest trainmen all have been working over-time to meet ever growing expansion; in all branches of traffic. In addition to the ordinary problems created by increase of business, enormous and ever growing outside tasks are being performed, in the manufacture of munitions and other war necessities of war. As far away as Prince Rupert, C.N.R. is building mine sweepers and cargo vessels. Canadian National Steamships is operating large numbers of ships of other nations which escaped the clutches of Germany. Every employee is confronted with duties far more arduous than he ever anticipated. Canada's railroaders of all classes, the white collar men of all ranks and the men in overalls with oily hands, are building up a superb record of service.

Reconstruction

THE International Labor Office, formerly located at Geneva and now at Montreal, has issued a report to be discussed at a conference of thirty member governments in New York beginning October 27, dealing with the problem of the achievement of economic security for the individual after the war, as well as improvement in conditions of labor.

Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the I.L.O., says that for an effective battle against mass unemployment, poverty and resultant social evils, there must be international action on a scale greater than that of the inter-war period and greater financial resources to equip and extend international machinery. He decries the tendency in some quarters to oppose such international activity on the ground that it would involve interference with national prerogatives which should be jealously guarded, and says that "The full exercise of the old theoretical national sovereignty is possible only in isolation; it is no more possible in the modern world for the individual state than is unrestricted individual liberty." Mr. Phelan uses a good analogy: "Restrictions on the individual's liberty, such as the obligation to obey traffic regulations, do not interfere with his liberty to drive to the destination which he chooses; they secure, on the contrary, that he shall reach it more rapidly and certainly than if they did not exist, while allowing his fellow drivers to do likewise."

While we agree with Mr. Phelan and the International Labor Office that it would seem that there must be concerted action by nations after the war if the world economy and national economies are to achieve health, there is abundant evidence that state regulation and bureaucracy do not operate as impartially and unfailingly as do traffic lights.

THE PASSING SHOW

WASHINGTON admits they don't know how the Germans got hold of Roosevelt's letter to Stalin. Perhaps it wasn't enveloped in secrecy.

Hitler's order of the day for October 2 promised to free Europe "from a menace greater than any since the time of the Huns..." That reference to the Huns in the past tense is premature, but pleasing.

A refugee reports that "rhythmic" sabotage is cutting down production in French factories. No wonder the Nazis are organizing shooting parties and swing bands.

All the iron fences in Britain are being melted down. The process is a kind of national defence.

Two girls have become licensed jockeys at Aqua Caliente. This should make things easy for even the most fastidious of mares.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENT

In Muscovy the snowflakes fall
So softly, so gently,
You cannot hear their sound at all;
But ah, the whisper of the snow
Is deadly, is ghostly
And Winter is a bitter foe.

Secretary Frank Knox referred in a recent speech to the "Nazi iron octopus." And of course we all look forward to the time when the Nazis will hit the squids.

The Japanese *Hochi* asserts that American intentions are "the cancer of the Pacific." Japanese intentions seem to be merely the consumption of the Pacific.

Many observers expect the German invasion of Britain to come at tea-time if and when it comes. In Germany these days the R.A.F. is seen to it that any time is T.N.T. time.

According to the report of the Bank of Canada, the government's cash requirements have quadrupled since war broke out. And if you can go by inflation, quintuplets are in the offing.

The Japanese have been warning Germany that they'll run out of matériel if they don't watch out. The Nazi chiefs may even be reduced to melting down those iron hands.

A Tennessee bank has introduced left-handed chequebooks. It's only fair that left-handed people should be given equal opportunity to go broke.

GROUNDWORK FOR POLITICAL OPINION

My teeth are aching,
My wife is unsatisfactory,
My health is breaking,
My finances are refractory;
Oh, on whom shall I vent
The grave discontent
Of my personal perturbation?
I'll externalize it,
And aggrandize it,
By attacking the King administration.

Twelve Rumanian generals have been shot for favoring peace with Russia, says an Istanbul source. Rumanian freedom now consists of a choice between being shot in the back and being shot in the front.

Finance Minister Hsley recently told a Halifax audience that any further war production will be "at the expense of the consumer." We have been racking our brains to discover who has been meeting expenses for the last two years.

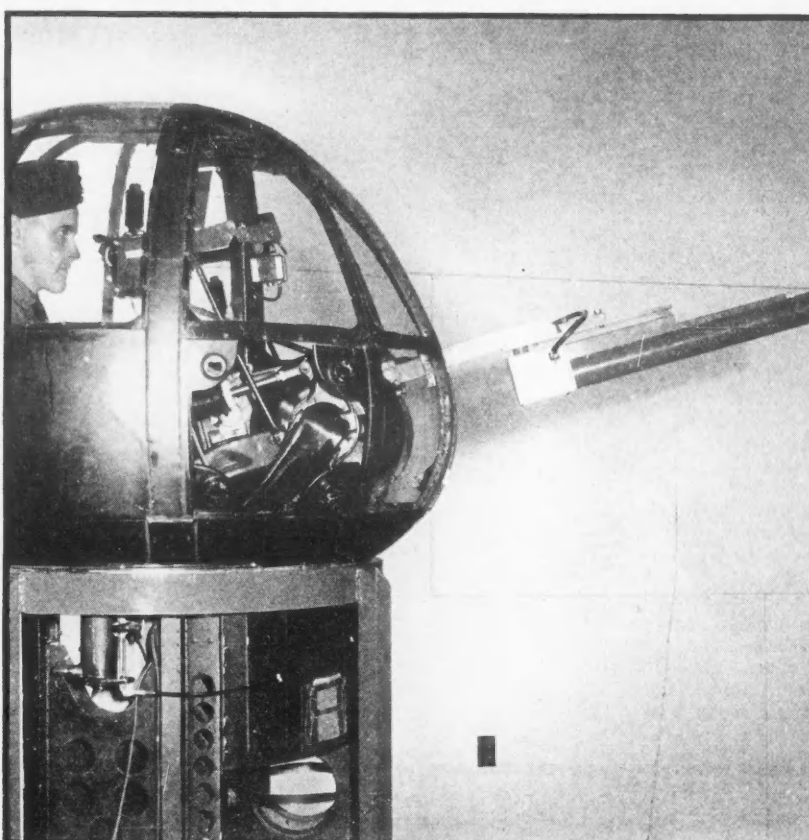
Another Hitler peace move is predicted for December. Old Nick should be amusing in a St. Nick costume.

Criminals' guns confiscated by American police are being sent to Britain. You need guts as well as guts in this war.

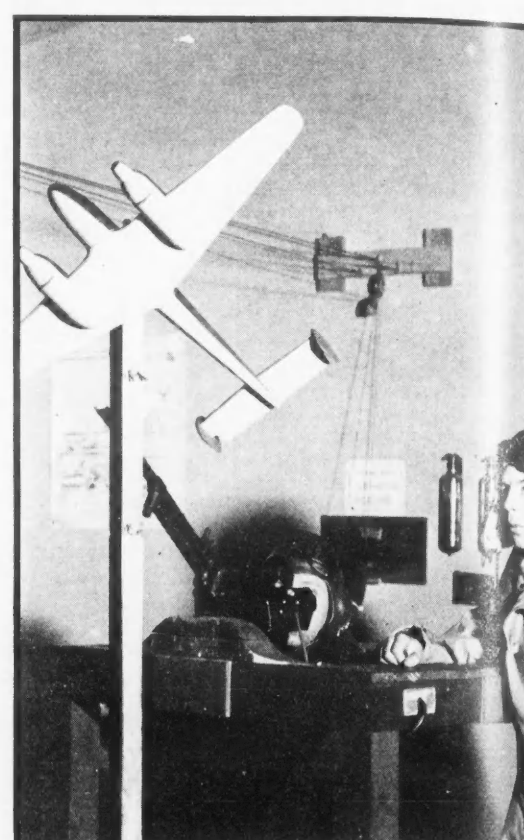
R.C.A.F. Wireless-Air Gunners Are Trained . . .



A Sergeant instructor explains the mechanism of a Brown-ing machine gun. Students also learn about air cannon



An air gunner-in-training learns to get the beam on his target from a turret trainer. He fires at a model 20 to 30 feet away



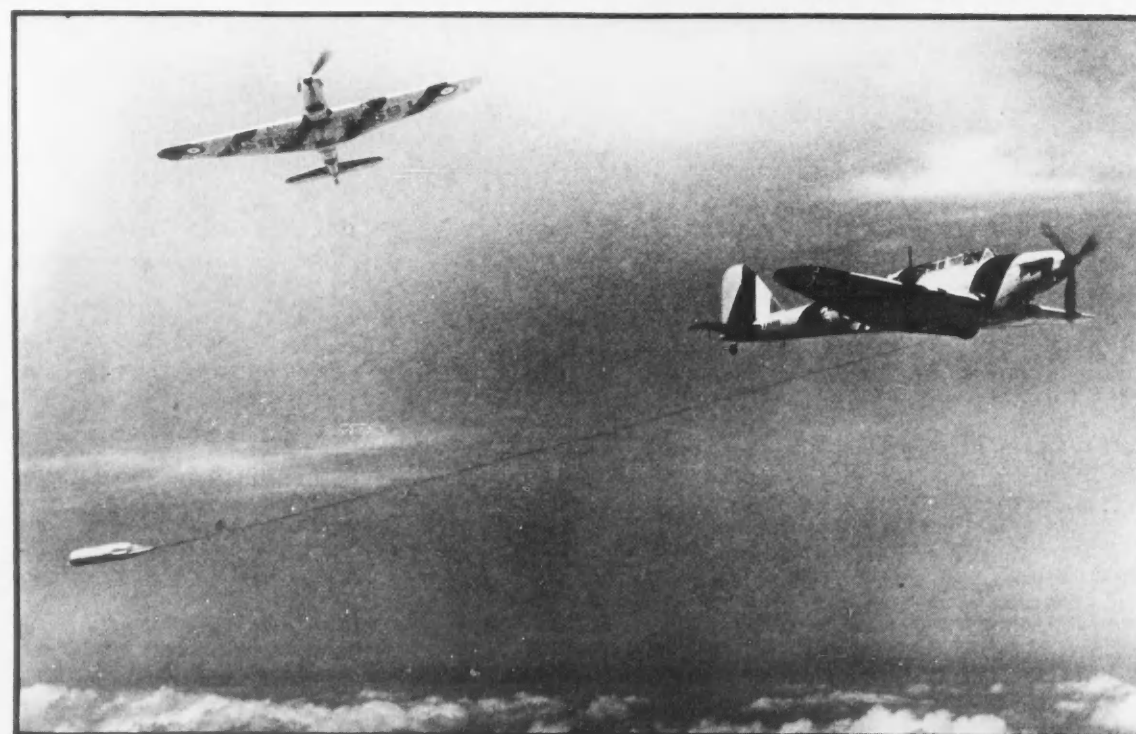
A wooden machine gun with a reflector sight "fires" at a model Messerschmitt 110



An instructor demonstrates drogue firing exercises with model aircraft to student gunners



An approaching aircraft as it appears through the sights of a Vickers G-O gun



"For air to air (gunnery) practice, a tubular silk sleeve, towed by another plane is used. This is called a drogue . . ." Here the 20-foot drogue is visible in the lower left corner

IN WORLD War II, the air observer and wireless-air gunner have come into their own. During the Great War, the pilot was usually his own observer, wireless-operator and air gunner. Today, the observer must be thoroughly-trained and efficient, and the wireless-air gunner equally so, or the aircraft as a fighting force is useless. The observer and air gunner are the offensive, striking power of the aircraft.

Bombing and gunnery schools prepare the students for actual combat.

The training period is comparatively long: on the average for air observers, a total of 216 days; and for wireless-air gunners, 168 days.

Both types of trainees go to Manning Depots but receive initial training in different types of schools. They meet again in bombing and gunnery school. At Manning Depot they will spend from two to six weeks. The air observers then go to an initial training school, where they spend 48 days. The wireless-air gunners go to a wireless school, where they remain 22 weeks. Air observers go from the initial training school to the air observers school for 14 weeks of training. The wireless-air gunners go from wireless school directly to bombing and gunnery school.

AT bombing and gunnery school observers spend six weeks and the wireless-air gunners four weeks. The wireless-air gunner is then ready for embarkation, while the observer goes to an air navigation school for further training.

Before going to bombing and gunnery school, the air observer has qualified in navigation and has had preliminary bombing training. When he finishes the school, he is regarded as being a qualified observer and receives his half wing, as well as an increase in pay.

The air observer is probably the busiest man on a bomber when it is on active service duties. He is the navigator, bomb-aimer and photographer. He has also been given special training in reconnaissance in map reading, military sketching and recognition of what he sees.

In addition, he learned about the different types of bombs and their uses, about armor-piercing and general purpose bombs. He studied fragmentation bombs, the uses and pecu-

liarities of incendiary bombs and aerial mines.

At the air observers school, besides navigation, the student has had preliminary bombing training. At the bombing and gunnery school he continues his bombing training.

Bombing training is given both on the ground and in the air. The ground training is principally on an ingenious device called the bombing teacher. This is a three-storey wooden building, blacked-out inside by black paint. On the middle floor lies the student with his instructor. This floor is really an elevated platform from the ground floor, which has the target.

ON THE top floor is a projection machine, pointing to the target, which is a white painted screen. The machine projects aerial photographs of rivers, factories, railroad tracks and other topographical features found in an average landscape. This "motion picture" of a countryside moves slowly across the screen, simulating the passage of an airplane over such terrain.

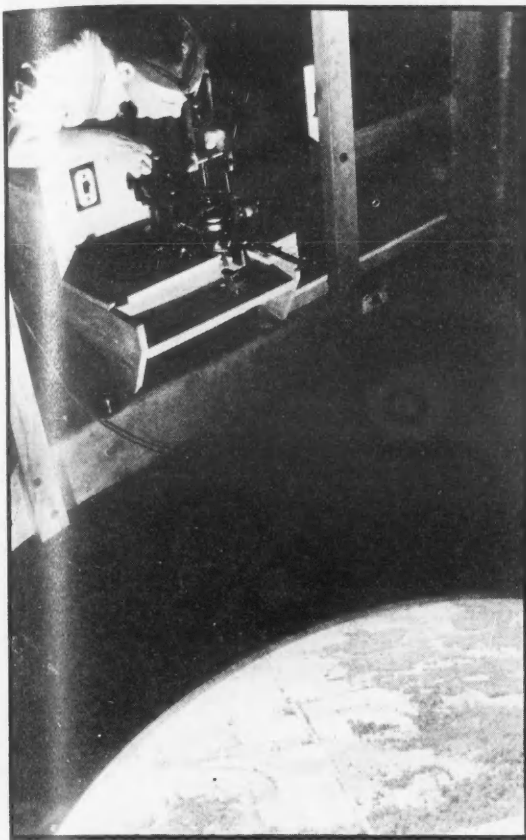
The altitude of the theoretical bombing plane can be varied by a focusing device. The student is told his altitude and air speed. He lies on his stomach, watching his target, with a selection panel, altimeter and air speed indicator to hand. An instructor acts as the pilot of the theoretical plane. The instructor has rudder bars, with which he is able to simulate change in the position of the plane as ordered by the student.

A target on the moving landscape is pointed out to the student. Knowing his altitude and air speed, he corrects for wind drift, and tells the pilot-instructor to move to left or right, the picture swinging with the movement of the rudder bars.

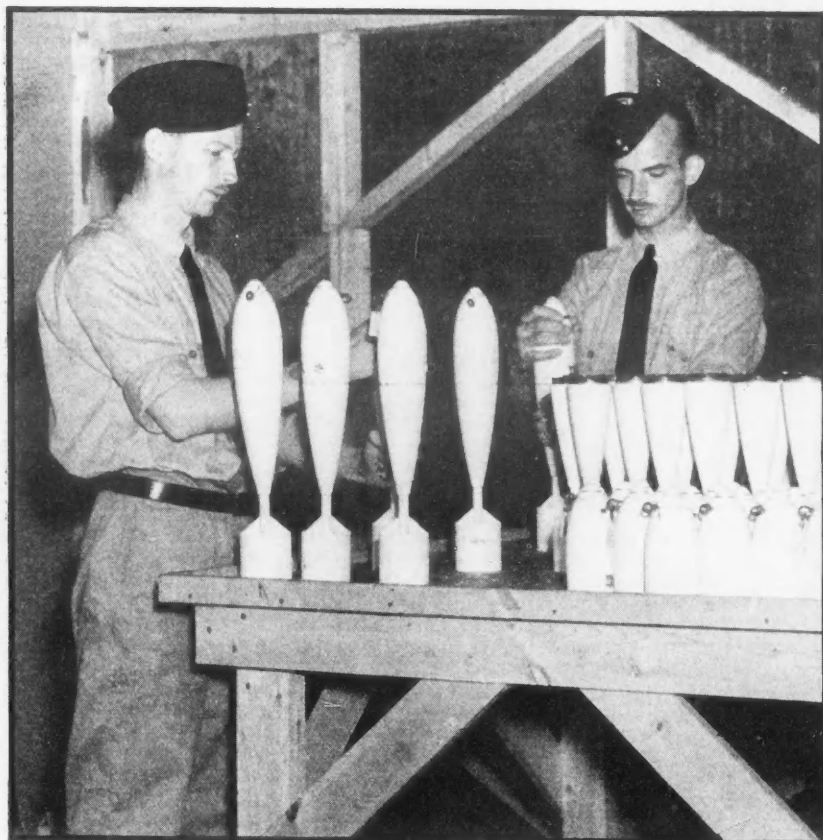
After the length of time it would take the bomb to fall from the given altitude has elapsed, the picture stops. Vertically beneath the student's bomb sight is a series of concentric circles, and the student can see whether he made a direct hit or by what margin he missed.

Another training device is the camera obscura. This is a wooden building with camera lenses in the roof. A student in an airplane flies over the building, "bombing" it with photographic flash bulbs, which are attached to the underside of the

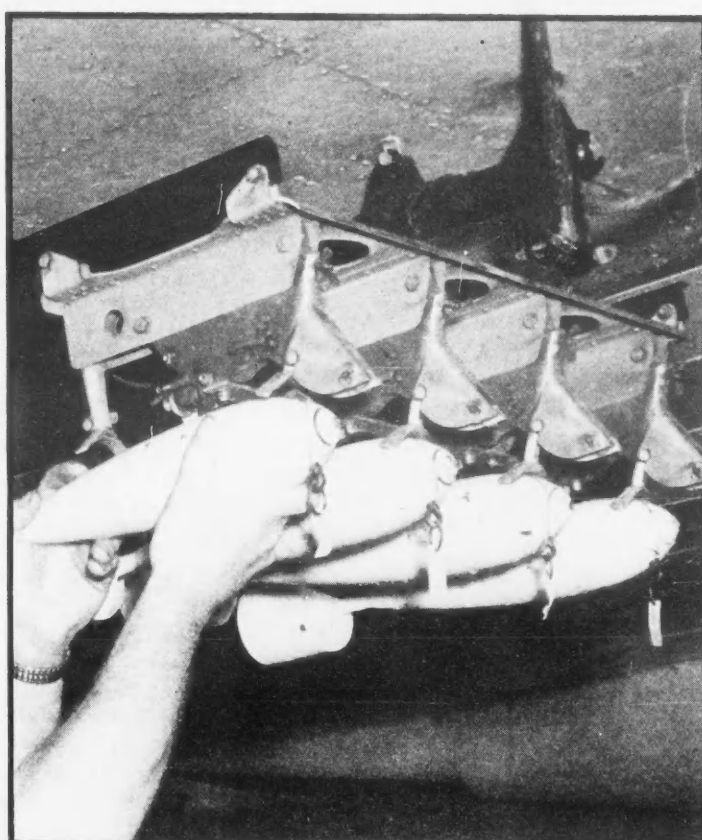
...With Observers To Make Peerless Aircrews



Student trains bomb sights on a 10,000-foot-altitude projected terrain image



Assembling 11½ pound target bombs which have a small cast iron body, aluminum tail assemblage and burst with a white smoke puff



Target bombs are placed in bomb racks under the Fairey Battle bomber. The bombs carry a small explosive charge

plane. The pin point of light from the flash bulbs is picked up by the camera lens in the building and projected on a screen below, which other students watch to see how close the flying student is "on the nail."

In actual bombing practice, a Fairey Battle single engine bomber trainer is used.

At bombing and gunnery school, the Fairey Battles are flown by staff pilots, most of them experienced pilots from the United States. They carry 11½ pound practice bombs, painted white with a small cast iron body and an aluminum tail assembly. They carry a small explosive charge, sufficient to blow off the fins, releasing a chemical that creates a puff of smoke, indicating the position of the hit.

Bombing ranges are usually on the water as far away from civilization as possible. All marine traffic has been warned when bombing is in progress. During the bombing a motor tender cruises in the vicinity to watch that no accidents occur.

The target is a triangular pyramid, floating on a raft, usually about 1,000 yards from shore. A sheltered bay is preferred bombing practice ground.

On shore are two quadrant stations which plot the position of the bomb burst, and are thus able to score the marksmanship of the student.

In the aircraft, the student is about 50 feet behind the pilot in a bomb bay of lower elevation. From this vantage he is able to observe his target through his bombsight and instruct the pilot on how to approach it.

WHEN the wireless-air gunner comes to bombing and gunnery school, he has passed through marking and the wireless school. He learns about machine guns, air cannon and the different types of ammunition. He must be able to take a gun apart and reassemble it in the dark. He must know thoroughly the complicated mechanism of the multi-gun turrets. He learns aircraft recognition, of friendly as well as enemy machines as does the air observer.

For training purposes, gun turrets are mounted on small trucks, for each of which a small gasoline engine is provided to give power to operate the turret. These trucks are

placed behind a tractor and hauled to an open air range, once again as far away from human habitation as possible.

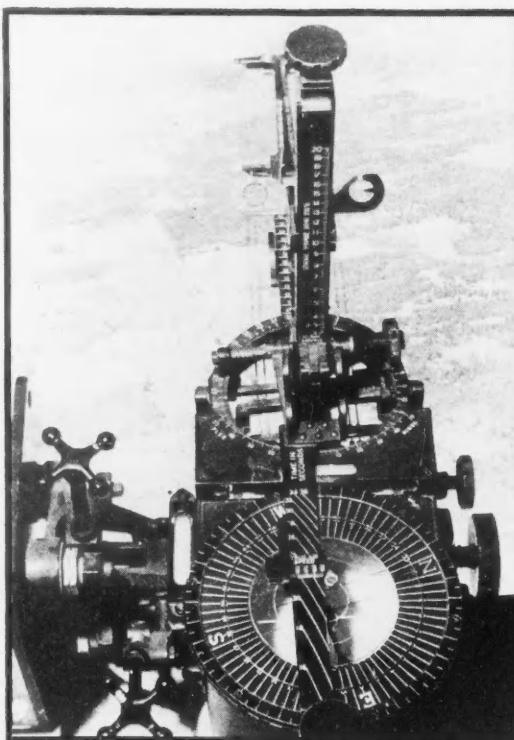
Each gun fires at the rate of around 1,150 bullets a minute. One trigger actuates all guns in the turret. The Fraser-Nash type of turret has two handgrips for operation. The Bolton and Paul type has a single control. Both types use the reflector sight, electrically operated.

Ground firing practice is given on a 25-yard range. This is a huge, concrete enclosure with a sloping bank of mixed sand and sawdust. The targets are mainly black and white aircraft silhouettes. A Vickers gas-operated machine gun or a Browning is used.

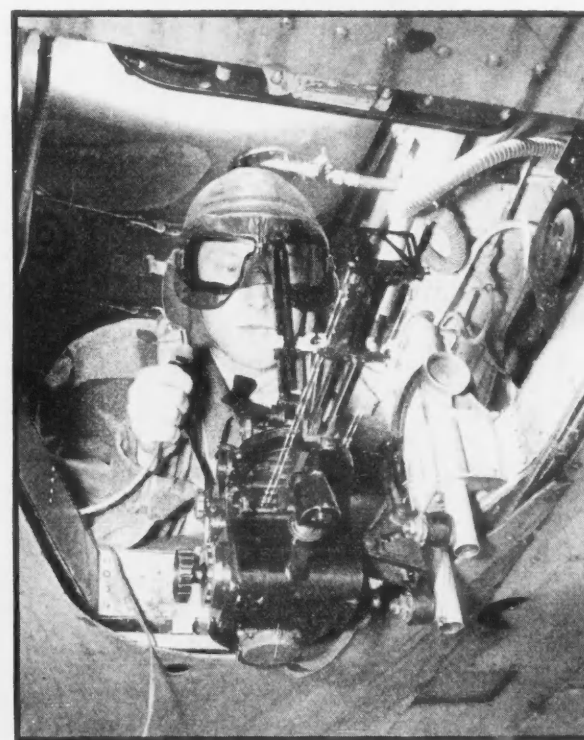
PART of ground training is the range estimator. This is a wooden machine gun with a real reflector sight. A room is fixed up with trolley wires with sticks hanging from them, on which are affixed miniature, scale models of enemy aircraft. By a cranking device, the instructor sends the model towards the student. The student knows the wing-span of the various models. He is required to estimate the range at approach. By a series of knots on the trolley cables, the instructor can tell how accurate is the student's estimate.

The wireless air gunner, in addition to keeping up and improving his wireless technique on the buzzer and the lamp at bombing and gunnery school, is also taught actual air firing: air to ground and air to air. Air to ground firing is to teach strafing of enemy troops or ships. Splash targets on water are employed. These are a series of small floating targets. The pilot brings the machine down low and the gunner can tell from the splashing bullets how accurate is his aim. For air to air practice, a tubular, silk sleeve, towed by another plane, is used. This is called a drogue and is usually 1,200 feet behind the towing plane.

As several planes may take turns at shooting at the same drogue, before the student leaves the ground the bullets he is to use are dipped in coloring matter. When the drogue is taken down, his score is established on the hits of his particular colored bullets per number of rounds fired. He has been taught to fire in short bursts of about five rounds.



A close-up of the bomb sight and projected image under actual flight conditions



A student bombardier ready at the bomb sight with his thumb tense on the release button



A practice bomb bursts squarely on the target which is a triangular pyramid floating on a raft, usually about 1,000 yards from shore. A sheltered bay is preferred practice ground



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The Key To Future Peace

BY BORIS P. SKEY

Boris P. Skey was an officer in the Russian Army in World War I; after the October Revolution he escaped to Canada via Prague. He is now on the staff of the Ontario Research Foundation.

Here is his outline for a lasting world peace — after Germany has been defeated.

IT SEEMS wholly unnecessary to try to prove Germany's guilt in plunging the world into this war. It is even less necessary now than in 1914. For over twenty years the weary world has cast anxious eyes in the only direction whence peace might be attacked — the direction of Germany. Close students of German political philosophies knew the hopes which inspired the present political leaders of Germany, while millions of us — the men in the street — knew of them from personal experience or that of friends, or else from popular writers. Perhaps Hitler's most outstanding contribution is the cynically frank form he gave to the thought expressed long before his time by some of the more cultured leaders of German public opinion. He stripped those ideas of all the conventionalities; he bared the unattractive substance, but weary humanity was loath to accept it as an inescapable future. We still kept hoping that Hitler's ideas did not represent German national ideas. We kept idealizing the average German; we even made him shine with the halo of Goethe. We tried to postpone the painful necessity of admitting the ugly facts of German political intentions, by imagining conflicts between young and middle-aged Germans, between Roman Catholics and

Lutherans, between Prussians and non-Prussians. We kept hoping that a clash between those groups would prevent the Hitlerites from imposing their ideas upon the German people as a whole.

But we cannot trust the Germans any more. If there is any idea of a coming revolt against the ugliness of German national ideals as exemplified by Hitlerism, whether from the more sober middle-aged, the more conservative Roman Catholics or the less militant non-Prussians — if there is any voice indicating the possibility of such a revolt, — it is so feeble we cannot hear it. It may happen that another Luther will arise in Germany, but can we depend upon that possibility? German history of the last century indicates that the soil has been carefully prepared for the advent of Hitler-like personalities. It seems more probable, therefore, that still another Hitler may dominate the souls and bodies of Germans.

Thus the problem of preserving peace for future generations is the problem of controlling German expansionism. It is significant that most of the plans for preserving peace after it is established once again include the idea of such control.

Plans for Control

First, there is a plan readily advocated by a learned German anti-Hitlerite and based on the theory that we must recognise the fact that millions of Germans live in Central Europe. "You can't do anything to them except . . . permit them to organize a federation of Central European States." And Germans are represented by this learned German professor as very weak lambs to whom oppression of other peoples is entirely foreign. According to him the much heard of Pan-Germanism is not deep-rooted in Germans; it is just a reaction to Russian Pan-Slavism which once swept Central and South-Eastern Europe. Remove the threat implied to Germany in Pan-Slavism and Germans will be as good neighbors to other peoples as we could wish them to be. Leaving undiscussed whether Pan-Germanism was the reaction to Pan-Slavism or Pan-Slavism the reaction to Pan-Germanism, one is permitted to doubt the efficacy of this plan in preserving peace along with the preservation of the national free-will of those small nations with whom Germany would "federate". The present day federation in Central Europe is ample proof of the sort of federation the small nations might have with an aggressive and strong Germany. Besides, in this plan the Germans are given access to strategic positions in Central Europe, thereby removing the initial difficulties in Germany's march towards world domination . . . I don't believe in this plan.

Another plan, sponsored chiefly by anti-Hitlerite Austrians, is to restore the former Austria-Hungary in the form of a Constitutional Monarchy with one of the Habsburgs on the throne. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria would be the constituent parts, and of course other neighboring countries might be asked to contribute some of their territories to round up the newly restored Danubian Empire. This plan does not and cannot find support among the majority of Czechs or Hungarians, who would constitute the bulk of the population. Besides, at the bottom of such a political structure there would be a deep-rooted distrust of

different racial groups, and for that reason, if formed, it would never be a national monolith. Such a state would be no match to German expansion and therefore I don't believe in the efficacy of this plan.

There are various plans for the partitioning of Greater Germany into two or more independent German states. Even some anti-Hitlerite Germans advocate this. I don't believe in such a plan, because by partitioning Germany the national spirit will be given a new lease of life, and the historic process which once brought about unification of Germany will only repeat itself in a new form.

A plan to be effective must follow natural tendencies, and must not attempt to restore old patterns which conditions no longer warrant. The lessons of history must also be remembered. One of the most significant of these is that small nations alone cannot preserve themselves sovereignly under the threat of German aggression, and that political treaties between them are no guarantee against their national disappearance, but on the contrary provide a game in which the diplomats of an aggressor nation delight in driving a wedge

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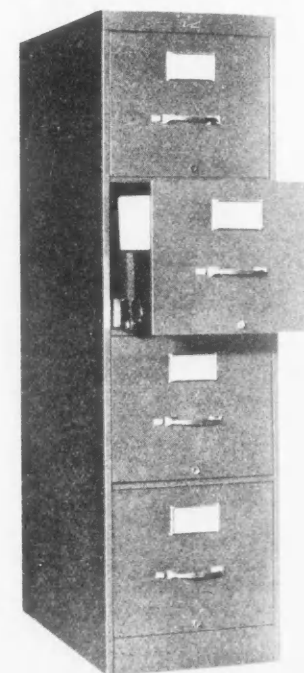
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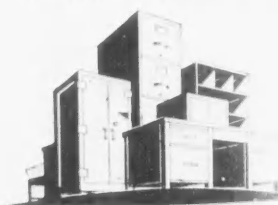
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into those treaties, vaguely promising gifts to one of the parties at the expense of the other, thus bringing to life old sores and fanning animosity between the parties.

Hope apparently lies in more closely knit political, if not national, bodies rather than in loose international treaties. The tendency in the past has been towards the creation of such political bodies as the British Empire. But even this colossal, if not secure. A fact which may be taken as symptomatic of a tendency towards the creation of a larger political structure is that shortly before the fall of France another huge Empire—the suggestion came from the British Government for a super-government be-

tween Great Britain and France. Thus the far-sighted statesmen of Great Britain were ready to surrender certain of their sovereignty rights, in war as well as in peace time, in order to safeguard the peace of the world. There is little doubt that this suggestion will be closely studied by French statesmen when France, helped by victorious Britain, is restored to her place.

The relations between the United States and Great Britain, particularly as they developed after the fall of France, are also very symptomatic. They transcend all relations under treaties that have been known to the world. Without doubt the future of the United States relations towards Britain may be visualized as fluctuating between various degrees of friendliness to an assured friendly neutrality and in no case a hostile one.

Russian Co-operation

Thus the historic stage has been already set for a close, very close, collaboration between Great Britain, France and the United States. These three political entities are vitally interested in peace abroad, in order to devote all national resources and energies to the solution of internal social and economic problems. They realize that the only effective menace to this peace is German expansionism. The word "only" I used advisedly, because Japan and Italy present a menace only as satellites of Germany. Such a combination of powers for peace is a most formidable impediment in the path of the aggressor.

But without an assured and friendly collaboration of still another great empire—Russia,—even this combination will not be a secure guarantee for peace. Because of her size and geographic position in respect of Germany and Japan, Russia holds the key to a permanent peace. If Russia is left outside, no plan would be effective, but, on the other hand, if Russia is brought in any plan could be made effective.

It would require much more space than is available in the present article to discuss the problem of collaboration with Russia in its entirety. It is easy to picture collaboration with France and the United States. The French mind, even the mind of the United States, is an open book; we read easily in it. But Russia has a different and, at times, an incomprehensible mind. We don't fully understand it. Yet Tzarist Russia, an almost absolute monarchy with its traditional distrust of civic liberties and with very strong German influence at the Court, allied herself to democratic Britain and republican France in 1914. The subsequent short-lived though democratic government of Kerensky continued the same policy. Finally, Communist Russia, in spite of her hatred of an "imperialist" world, in spite of her promotion of the idea of a world proletarian revolution, in spite of everything Stalin did to maintain friendly relations with Germany and to promote war within the "capitalist camp" in spite of all these, Russia is our ally against a common foe, German aggression.

A British Obstacle

The existence in Great Britain of a school of political thought which may be described as having for its motto: "With Germany against Russia" and the existence of a similar school in Russia which adheres to the belief that her future lies in close co-operation with Germany against Great Britain, constitute a great obstacle to any effective co-operation between the two Empires. This obstacle must and can be overcome by education.

It was natural enough to expect friction and suspicion while the two Empires, Great Britain and Russia, were expanding. But the emphasis at the present period of their history must be placed not on territorial expansion but on the stabilization of international relations and the solution of pressing internal problems. Considering these internal problems, the national interests of Russia are identical with those of Great Britain; both are vitally interested in the preservation of peace abroad so that they may concentrate on problems at

home. The public must be educated to understand the necessity for co-operation between the two Empires, for such co-operation requires a readjustment of ideas in both countries. For instance, the idea of establishing a communistic order throughout the world by means of a proletarian revolution, which is part of the plan of the present regime in Russia, would have to be abandoned. Great Britain, for her part, must

abandon her traditional policy in international affairs of maintaining a balance of power. Instead, British policy must become a clear-cut endeavor to control German expansionism by effective co-operation in international affairs in partnership with a re-established France, the United States and Russia. A continuous and aggressive process of education of public opinion in all these countries is the road towards

that end. The sooner we embark on this road the earlier we shall reach our destination.

To start the ball rolling I suggest that a seminar be opened in the History Department of some university in Canada, on Russo-British relations. Facts may be accumulated there and persons prepared who may become a potent factor in educating public opinion in both the Russian and British Empires.

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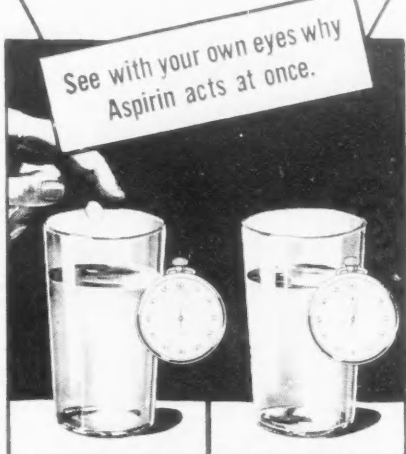
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Wage and Price Fixing a Tall Order

BY W. A. McKAGUE

Setting out to fix the prices at which you will buy and sell, and the wages you will receive and pay, the Dominion Government has plunged into the most intricate and impracticable form of control.

The most and probably the best that can be hoped for, says Mr. McKague, is that the new control will succeed in a crude and partial way, and act as a check on inflation. Even at this, it involves unfortunate aspects of isolation and bureaucracy, to say nothing of administrative difficulty.

THAT price-fixing is the most difficult type of business regulation has been generally recognized by economic authorities, and some of them in fact deem it to be impracticable. You can form a code of regulations for almost anything else with some prospect of their working, but prices are as slippery as an eel, for the simple reason that the things which you are attempting to price are under constant change in respect to quality.

The Dominion Government's plunge into this veritable abyss of regimentation seems accordingly to be a measure of desperation, not necessitated by the war effort, but rather by the particular economic policy within which the war effort to date has been framed. It is the blitzkrieg itself, compared with which the previous controls have been mere experimental forays.

The economic policy referred to above is that of stability of prices and wages, with provision for war effort through diversion of some goods and services from civilian to war purposes. In other words, the Government's demands for goods and services were to be substituted for, rather than added to, the civilian demand. In that way, the advance in prices which would result from two parties bidding for the one thing would be avoided.

Scheme Fell Short

The scheme fell short of complete success, however, partly because the Government did not tax the consumer's buying power down as rapidly as it raised its own orders up, and partly because it insisted on exempting, through cost-of-living bonuses, a large proportion of industrial workers and civil servants, from the onus of personal economy. Next came a few attempts at curtailing volume in specific lines, such as gasoline and electrical goods; these have also proven somewhat abortive.

Price control is the big stick which appears when all else fails. This does not necessarily mean that the earlier efforts were unsound or entirely ineffective, nor that the economic program as a whole is the wrong one. It does mean that their inadequacy for the implementing of that program is officially admitted, in the face of the war task of today.

Possibly this drastic step might have been postponed, or even avoided altogether, if the Government had seen its way clear to stamping out strikes and the upward trend of wages. Possibly the Government's reluctance to deal with wages alone accounts for its proposal to deal with both wages and prices.

The continuance of the cost-of-living bonuses, and their extension to all classes of industrial employees, seems to be a want of confidence admission, on the part of the Government itself, in its own price-fixing campaign. It at least suggests foreseen loopholes, such as advances in prices of certain essential imported goods. If the cost of living goes up further, it must be because prices go up, and if prices are to go up then the pegging program will not be fully effective.

Temporary Check

Indeed the utmost that the Government can hope to achieve is a sort of crude price-fixing to serve as a temporary check on the advance which is already under way. Either that, or everyone will be reduced to economic serfdom without hope of salvation. The very briefest survey of prices of goods and services will justify this view.

Only a small proportion of the things which you buy are sufficiently standardized to permit of price control. These standardized commodities are mainly the basic materials. Thus the refined zinc of today can be compared precisely with the refined zinc of a year ago, and price changes can be controlled accordingly. Some things of natural growth, such as wheat and cotton, have for a long time been graded with sufficient accuracy for purposes of market trading, and therefore for purposes of

price control as well. But others vary considerably from season to season. For instance the honey of 1941 may be better or worse than the honey of 1940, and the difference is not easy to appraise in terms of price.

But it is in finished goods that the incalculable differences appear. The wool cloth and other raw materials in a suit of clothes are one thing; the suit of clothes with all its qualities of tailoring is quite another, and there is no way in which prices of suits of clothes can be prevented from changing unless we are all to be regimented into governmental grades of apparel. Even meals are included in the price regulation, and yet every-

one knows how the cooking and the service, as well as the food material, affects the value of the meal.

One is probably safe in estimating that over half the goods and services that are bought by the consumer are subject to such variations in quantity and quality as to defy the precise calculations that would be necessary for effective price control. These variations leave a field for change, the direction of which will be governed by general conditions. If materials are plentiful and demand poor, there will be competition to improve quality or to lower prices. If the reverse is true, as seems more likely at present, there will be such

persistent deterioration as will amount to a real price advance. If a year from now you find that your fixed-price tailor has so skimped on sewing that you are constantly exposed, you will decide to go to a tailor who has never made the economic mistake of fixing prices, and you will pay more for about the same suit as you used to get.

The immediate reaction to the scheme will largely be governed by the margins allowed between raw materials and finished products. Thus if the spread between wheat and flour is equitable to the miller, and if that between flour and bread is equitable to the baker, these many factors will be inclined to co-operate, especially when volume of business is so good. Of course the Government's approach does not take the form of named prices. It is of the "freezing" order such as was applied to rents, and prohibits the seller from advancing his price beyond any maximum charged in the four weeks prior to October 11. But, as certainly happened in a wholesale way with rents, this freezing will catch a number of lines in an un-

(Continued on Last Page)

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Irish Unemployment Drives Workers to Britain

BY HAL WINTERTON

Eire's neutrality has so far kept her out of a shooting war but it has made her economic plight harder than that of belligerent Britain.

There is barely enough food for minimum needs, there is a fuel famine and unemployment is so bad that there is a mass migration to Britain of all kinds of skilled and unskilled labor.

THE defenders of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland used to argue it was required by the common interests of the two islands for defence in war and for economic welfare at all times. Under the influence of racial propaganda the majority in Southern Ireland were brought to subscribe to the slogan Sinn Féin, "Ourselves Alone." Sinn Féin theorists told the Irish people they had no need of their nearest neighbor in peace or war, that the necessity of the British market to Irish producers was a myth, that the British Empire openings for Irish emigrants were not a blessing but a curse and robbed Ireland of the services of her sons and daughters needed for home development.

The war has subjected Sinn Féin to its test. Up to the present the Eire isolationists can at least claim that their country is still neutral. It is precarious neutrality, dependent wholly on the view that the potential invader takes of his interests. This diplomatic term "the potential invader" is the only permitted form in Eire nowadays where the use of the name Germany would bring down the sanctions of the Censor.

Sinn Féin derives no satisfaction when it surveys the economic scene. In war and in peace Britain is the only outside market for Irish products. In war Britain is virtually the only source of supplies. A Minister of Eire recently went to the United States pleading for supplies, including some arms and some ships. The farmers in Eire cannot get cartridges for shotguns to protect their crops from rabbits and crows. The Eire envoy had no arms from the U.S. and the Shipping Commission allowed him to charter only two small ships which are now taking their chance on the Atlantic with food supplies.

Food, Fuel Scarce

Food supplies in Eire are low but they have not fallen to famine level. Under governmental pressure the farmers have greatly extended the acreage under the plough. The wheat crop this year was about 290,000 tons, which is about 60,000 tons less than is needed for food consumption and seed. Prospects of being able to make up the deficit by importation are not bright and it will be necessary to keep as a reserve the 169,000 acres under barley.

Imported foods such as rice, sago, tapioca, fruit of all kinds, cocoa, coffee and tea are now almost unobtainable. Vegetables are dear and scarce; eggs are a rare luxury. There is butter for at least ten months of the year and there is plenty of milk though there is quite a war going on between Government and farmers as to price. Potatoes, meat and bacon are also in good supply.

Now famine conditions prevail for fuel and there may be severe distress during the coming winter. In the absence of coal, boilers have been converted for the burning of peat but peat is not found everywhere in Ireland and transport difficulties are acute. Hospitals complain of lack of fuel and in many districts the gas industries are collapsing for want of coal. There are large parts of Ireland where gas, not electricity, is used chiefly for lighting as well as cooking. The Shannon Scheme fortunately supplies a large quantity of electricity but this is not everywhere available. The old "penny candle" now costs sixpence.

The worst trouble of all arises from unemployment. Not in the lowest depths of the Depression were jobs

so scarce. The Irish remember the "flight of the wild geese" from Ireland after Cromwell to seek military service under foreign flags; there are far larger flocks of workers flying today from peaceful Eire to war-torn Britain. James Larkin, an Irish labor union leader, stated at a meeting in Dublin in July that 20,000 workers had gone from Eire. Those Irish newspapers which look askance at this loss of national manpower

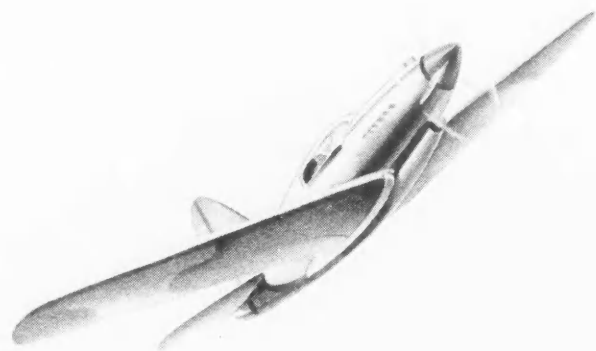
print stories of bad conditions endured by the emigrants—"lack of accommodation compels thousands of new Irish arrivals (in Britain) to sleep in the open, on railway station platforms, in vacant busses etc."

British employment agents operate in Eire and the super-nationalist press refers to them as if they were press gangs or kidnappers, though as a matter of fact they operate quite openly in Dublin and other centres.

A few weeks ago the *Standard*, a Dublin weekly, told in tones of horror that the employment agents were approaching university graduates. The following week it carried a letter from a university graduate who had written asking for the employment agents' address. The university graduate said there was absolutely no chance of a job in Ireland and therefore he would regard it as a god-send to be able to go to Britain and

earn something to repay his parents for their outlay on his education.

Despite the outcry against the exodus of skilled and unskilled labor the Government does nothing to hinder the movement, for it would create the most dangerous kind of discontent if thousands of men were refused freedom to take jobs available in Scotland and England whilst the Eire Government was unable to offer them employment at home.



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The Persian Gulf Gateway to Russia

BY MARCUS FLEMING

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WITH Iran no longer under the Nazi spell, a passage has been cleared through which British and American supplies can reach Russia. These supplies can be despatched to Russia all the year round through the warm water ports in the Persian Gulf.

It was Britain who established order in the Persian Gulf, by no means a simple task. Since 1863, when the Royal Navy took over the responsibility of preserving peace in that area from the Indian Navy, our ships have worked hard; waging an unspectacular but nevertheless continual war against gun runners and slave traders. Order has been kept, and we can be thankful to those far-sighted statesmen who realized the importance of this stretch of water.

For the Persian Gulf is, in a sense, one of the frontiers of India; and trouble in that quarter would have endangered not only India itself but the countries that lie beyond.

The fleet of Alexander the Great sailed the shallow waters of the Persian Gulf; Phoenician traders travelled its coasts. Great conquerors of Europe and Asia have fought fiercely for its possession.

Now it is again assuming outstanding importance as a route to Russia for British and American supplies, made possible by the freeing of Iran from Nazi domination. It is also one of the frontiers of India.

There is something very attractive about this great inland sea, whose only outlet lies through the Gulf of Oman to the Indian Ocean. The vast stretch of water—the Gulf is some 650 miles long and from 50 to 250 miles broad—is so exquisitely blue. And even Norway and Sweden cannot boast more unexpected and delightful creeks and fjords than those which are found here. Compared with the deep waters of the Gulf of Oman the Persian Gulf is shallow and possibly this accounts for some

of its beautiful shading.

The low, sandy Arabian coast contrasts with the high hills of the Iranian coast, those hills which stand out so clearly at times. The Shatt-el-Arab, which brings down the waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris, is the only river of importance to empty itself into the Persian Gulf.

At one time Bushire and Bandar Abbas were the only two really important Iranian ports on the Gulf. But changes have occurred. Mohammerah, at the mouth of the Karun

River, became an important centre after the opening up of Karun as a trade route, and on account of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refineries. And Bandar Shahpur, a comparatively new port, has become of vital interest.

The building of the Trans-Iranian Railway has altered many things. It has linked up the rich provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran on the Caspian with the Persian Gulf. It has provided a trade route between the Caspian Sea and the Gulf. And the decision as to what should be its northern and southern termini caused some heartburning.

Finally, on the Caspian shore, a new port was constructed, that of Bandar Shah. On the face of things this did not seem a particularly favorable site, as the sea at that point was so shallow that it was found necessary to build a jetty some 2,000 yards long. But the Iranians had their reasons and there were doubtless compensations. Also, Bandar Shah is not far from Asterabad, which is the terminus of a very fine road.

For the southern terminus of the railway Mohammerah seemed to be the obvious choice, but it had one disadvantage. Access to this point was controlled by Iraq. Bushire was considered unsuitable; for one thing the approach was too mountainous, for another big ships have to anchor a long way from the coast. At length the decision was made, the site selected was at Khor Musa, a tidal inlet west of the Shatt-el-Arab. And it was here that, on a rather unpromising, somewhat marshy island, Shahpur grew up. The Trans-Iranian railway has, in all probability, altered the whole course of Iranian history.

Imperial Airway Route

The fact that the Persian Gulf formed a section of the Imperial Airway route between England and India, and also part of the route used by the French and Dutch lines, brought about many changes. But gradually the inhabitants of these parts became used to the sight and sound of the giant birds, and accepted them as they accept most of what comes their way, cheerfully and without question.

Koweit was once intended to be the terminus of the Baghdad railway. It is a typical Arab town, lying by its shallow bay and almost swallowed by the desert. It has practically no drinking water of its own, most of its supply has to be brought from the Tigris. At one time attempts were made to bore artesian wells, to relieve the situation, but these proved more or less abortive.

The Bahrein Islands, about half way down the Gulf on the Arabian side have, of late years, developed rapidly. The capital Manamah, pro-

FAITH

Brightest ball on darkest course
To the unknown rolls the sun.
What man living hath
Knowledge of that forward run
Or doubts but morning shows
New day begun?

Cultus Lake

EMILY LAWSON

vides a good naval base for smaller ships. It has quite an imposing appearance from the sea, with its fine white houses, built of coral. The Bahrein Islands are famous for their date gardens and their rich pearl fisheries.

At certain places near the coast a curious phenomenon, mentioned by many ancient writers, exists. Certain fresh water springs rise from under the sea, and the Arabs dive down and fill their water skins from these, carrying them up through the sea again to their boats.

It has been said—and truly that the Persian Gulf is "saturated with history, blood and sweat." Many can vouch for the truth of that remark with regard to sweat and also, possibly for the blood. The history is well-known. To the Gulf came the fleet of Alexander the Great. Phoenician traders traveled its coasts and the great conquerors of Europe and Asia have fought fiercely for its possession.



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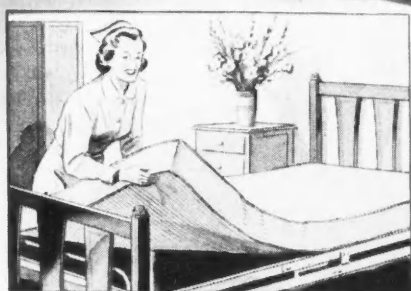
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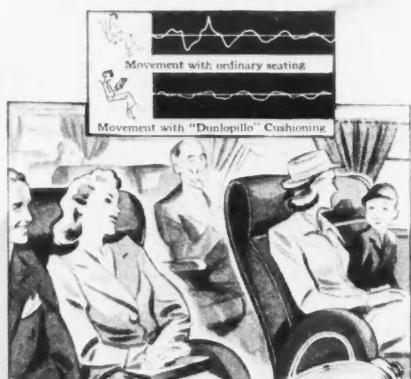
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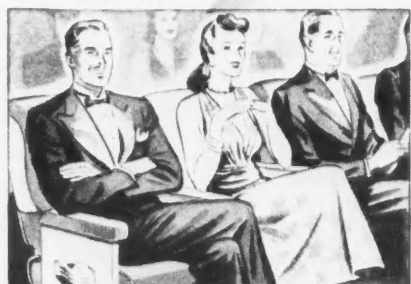
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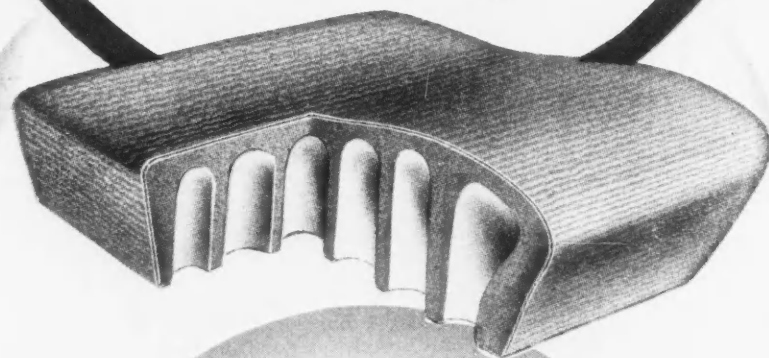
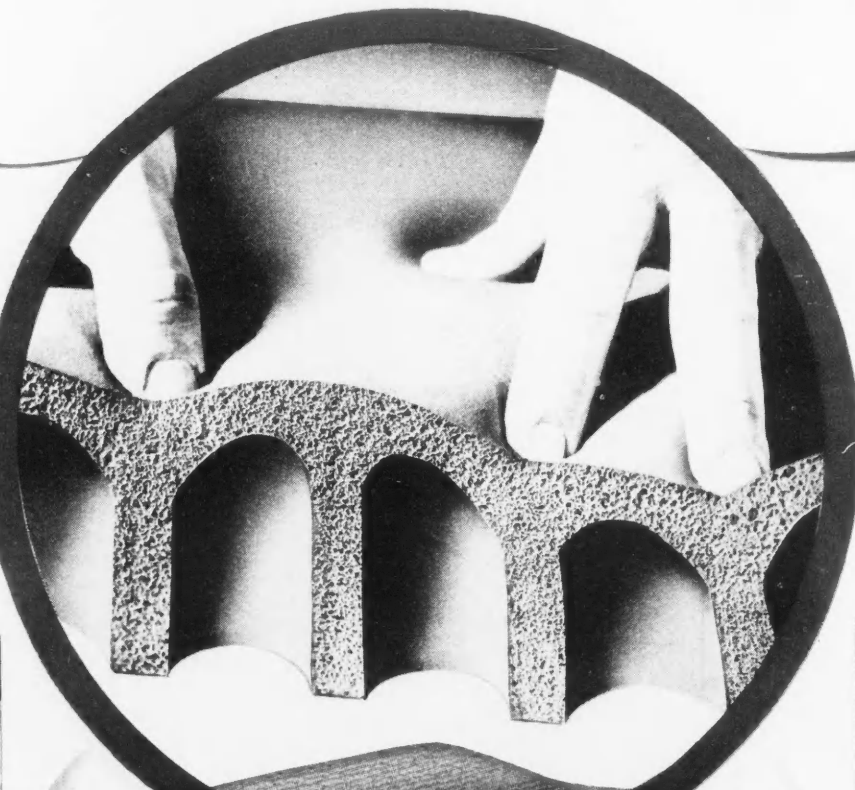
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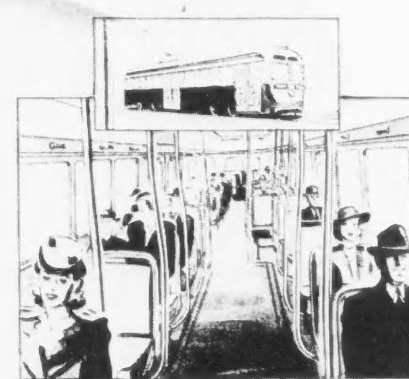
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DUNLOP-CANADA

THE SCIENCE FRONT

When Science Kneels to Pray

BY H. DYSON CARTER

EXCEPT for brief periods of truce, the Church has always warred against Science. It tortured Galileo physically and Darwin in equally brutal fashion. Only when Science came into the big money was the conflict abandoned officially, though the fighting didn't stop.

Now an astonishing situation is upon us. After making attempts to embrace established religion (the ridiculous astronomical gods of Jeans and such lofty "thinkers"), Science is floundering in every direction, looking for a New Faith. As the Negro evangelist had it: "Yo' scared, so yo' better start prayin' like hell!"

What has Science scared this time isn't the Church. The world, the people, the vast masses which Science was going to control with push-but-

tons, humanity itself is sore at Science.

Science has created for humanity's worst-enemy-since-history-began the most frightful murder machines ever conceived. Science, supposedly persecuted out of existence by Fascism and Nazism, turns up as a tremendously enthusiastic butcher, sitting on God the Führer's right hand, dive-bombing and gunning millions to death.

The millions are waking up. So this is Science! Tomorrow's World. A Century of Progress. House of Magic. Martyrs in White. . . where's all that claptrap now?

Science is praying like hell. Really, this is nothing new. And before

we take a look at the sort of Faith the laboratory geniuses offer us today, it will pay to examine the history.

Oldest of all the gods set up by Science was Nature. Instead of frightening us like Jehovah, scientific Nature was a sort of Explained God. You picked a rose, marvelled at its fragrance and beauty, then took it apart and learned polite Latin names for its sex organs. Instead of kneeling and crossing yourself, you murmured "Ain't Nature wonderful?" The idea was to "know" God by collecting and mounting specimens of His works. Some heretics asked why God made both roses and ragweed. Disturbers of the peace.

The Nature sect died out. It is almost extinct today. But there is one great lover of Nature still vigorously alive. He is Donald Culross Peattie. His latest book is "The Road of a Naturalist" (Thomas Allen, \$3.75), and if you love God's world with or without Science, get this book. It is a delight.

Peattie is a new sort of Naturalist because: "I am not a deliver in research. Nor am I a confident moralist reading in Nature's gospel a text from which to preach heavenly purpose." Better still, he not only holds pseudo-science in contempt, but he "scorns any loyalty not great enough to fit the day when men shall pledge united loyalty to all other men." Realism in a Nature fan!

Here is how Peattie defends his world: "In this present agony of mankind, men talk, shuddering, of 'going back to the ways of the beasts.' Let them consider the beasts' way, which is cleanly and reasonable, free of dogmas, creeds, political or religious intolerance. Let no man think he will find in Nature justification for human evil, or precedent for it." Then what is to be found there? Precisely because Peattie does not kneel or grovel, his approach is inspiring. It is philosophy coated not with sugary faith but with magnificent stories and descriptions of North America outdoors.

Sublime to Profitable

Now from the sublime to the profitable. J. D. Ratcliff, known to all Collier's readers, has collected a score of his recent reportings in "Lives and Dollars" (Dodd, Mead, \$4.00). Mr. Ratcliff is perhaps America's smoothest and most able science writer. His book would be perfect if only it were pruned of its prayers. Here is Science kneeling before Cash. Research has two functions, to save dollars and to save lives. Presumably what Science is doing on the Eastern Front isn't scientific, just nasty European.

Said Dr. E. C. Sullivan of Corning Glass to Mr. Ratcliff: "Tomorrow's better world lies just beyond today's frontiers of research!" Doc, go tell that to Timoshenko. Tell it to the boys in Tobruk. Our own reply was censored. Of course Dr. Sullivan has by this time forgotten all about tomorrow's better world, and is waving a billion dollar defense glass order.

Science worshipping Cash had a great deal to do with Kaiser Wilhelm's attempt to make the world one big market for German chemical industry. The first things Goering grabbed were the "science" corporations. So what? So one of the war aims must be the extermination of dollar-science. That means some dollar-scientists pernap. So what?

In spite of this. . . get Ratcliff's book. The nonsense in it is not the author's, but merely the mouthings of scientific High Priests. The rest is high speed science and drama. The story of Carleton Ellis, "Man With a Million Ideas," is superb entertainment, worthy of being published separately.

Nature and Cash are rather vague gods. Not so the god of German Science. He is Hitler, the living symbol of a trinity: Wealth, Power, Degeneracy. The best—or at least the

most capable — German scientific brains have gulped in the super-capitalist doctrine of Nazism. They are thriving on it.

Part of the disillusioning tale is found in two booklets lately published by Macmillan and Co., London. "Argument of Blood" is by Julian Huxley. "Science in Chains" is an unscientific study by Sir Richard Gregory.

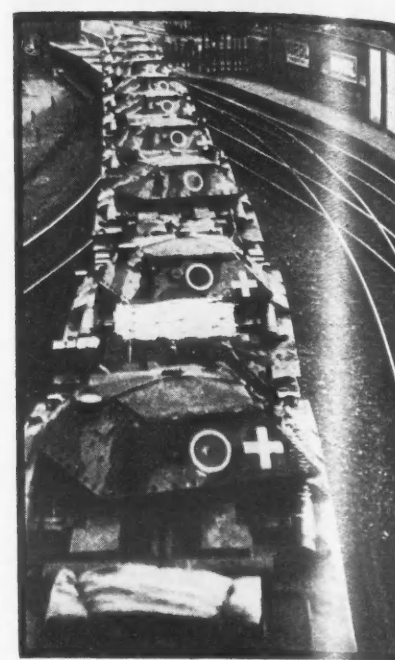
You should read both booklets. Because Hitler's secret is Science. The magnificent resistance of the Reds is Science. Our own defeats, bewilderment and hesitance is lack of Science. We have yet to discover that Science is more than making new models for ads in the *Saturday Evening Post*, more than puttering around in Universities, more than isolating a microbe that killed sixteen people in a Mexican village.

Science is the way society is organized to carry on the struggle for existence. Hitler is hammering that home in one fashion. Some of his ideas, quoted by Mr. Huxley with typical Royal Society horror, are what Science has needed for a long time.

For example: "They (the Nazis) have insisted that there is no such thing as disinterested knowledge or abstract truth. Science, as such, has for them no value or integrity of its own but can only be tolerated if it serves the interest of the Nazi State." Substitute "humanity" for "the Nazi State" and you have the only possible creed for Science from this hour on.

Not one Canadian scientist in a hundred will agree with this view. In England fully half the researchers accept it already. In the States the technical men are still better ostriches than Lindbergh.

Our Science is just coming out of its mid-Victorian stupor. It isn't awake yet. Thus Waldemar Kaempfert, eminent spokesman for American Science, said this year: "Science dominates society and if our society wants science it must choose between totalitarianism and democracy. There can be no compromise." This statement appeared in *Foreign Affairs*. Significantly, it was featured along with an article by the notor-



Recently, in an effort to expedite aid to Russia, Britain held a Tanks for Russia Week, during which all tanks produced were turned over to the Soviet on a "Lease-Lend" basis. These are some of the tanks loaded on freight cars for the first step of the long journey to the U.S.S.R.

ious Freda Utley, a saboteur's wife, who proved that Soviet industrial production had "deteriorated catastrophically," the Red Army should not resist, Stalin and Hitler were bosom pals, etc., etc. Kaempfert's own blast against Russian Science was in the same vein, raw and shameless ignorance.

And he concludes: "The physicist, chemist and biologist must be permitted to work without intellectual restraint, i.e. to enjoy the fundamental freedom of democracy." Now what do the great living scientists think of this glib dogma, today, right now? They've been telling each other, at two big conventions. We'll pass their ideas on in the next article. Some fun!



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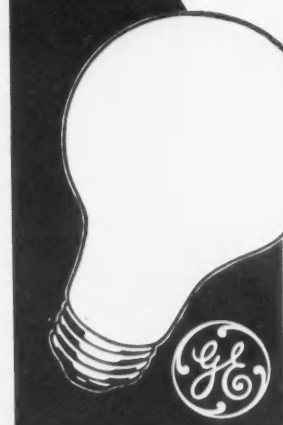


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The Canadian-built Refuelling Tender (shown above) is an example of the streamlined equipment which enables Empire ground crews to reduce stop-overs to a matter of minutes—helping to pile up precious flying hours for Empire war birds. Loaded to the hose-tips with 1000 gallons of high-test aviation fuel, these six-wheeled

"service stations" speed out to meet the war-planes as they roar to earth; fill up a bomber almost as quickly as an attendant can service your personal car.

The Refuelling Tender is one of more than twenty different types of military vehicles—some completely Ford-equipped, some installed on Ford-built chassis—which are being turned out in thousands by Ford of Canada workers. More than 100,000 Ford military vehicles have been produced up to the present. At Ford's Windsor, Ontario, plant 13,000 employees are going "all out" to provide tools for the men who will use them.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Macdonnell as Conservative Leader

BY DANA PORTER

JAMES MacKerras Macdonnell is cautious. He has a trained capacity for sustained reflection. He has an uncanny attraction for people, and for stealing into the heart of what people are thinking. He has an infallible memory for what people have said. He has a flair for discussion; he steers the course of a conversation, listens, assimilates, and finally points it with a telling phrase. Those who have not probed beneath the sheen of unaggressive brilliance, have missed the underlying rock of unassailable honesty, almost Lincolnesque, in its rugged application. There are those who have encountered at moments the ingrained Scottish shrewdness, the wiry tenacity, the unwavering purpose. There are those who see the glint of latent genius. But in relief to the more sombre strain there is a constant play of a sense of humor, subtle, and at the same time bold. No man in Canada so favorably combines the greatest educational advantages with the tough experience of war and the exacting responsibilities of business.

J. M. Macdonnell is 57 years old. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, on December 15, 1884. There his early education led him to Queen's University, from which he went as a Rhodes Scholar to Balliol College, Oxford. Later as a member of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University, and now Chairman, his influence in the sphere of education has gained in authority. In 1911, J. M. Macdonnell was called to the bar of Ontario after reading law with the Hon. N. W. Rowell. In 1915, he married Marjorie Parkin, daughter of the distinguished Canadian educationalist, the late Sir George Parkin. They have one son and two daughters. Their son, Peter, recently joined the R.C.A.F.

The War and After

On the day that Great Britain declared war, August 4, 1914, J. M. Macdonnell joined the 9th Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery as a junior subaltern. As the result of his peculiarly tall and slender physique,

This last of four articles on persons mentioned for the leadership of the Conservative Party deals with J. M. Macdonnell, President and General Manager of the National Trust Company.

His business experience and close contact with the Party, his capacity for decision after weighing all sides of a question and his breadth of viewpoint, provide the makings of statesmanship.

The Conservative Party is not likely to survive at all unless reconstructed as a great political party, says the writer.

and perhaps also due to a marked mental quality of long-headedness, his mess-mates promptly gave him the nickname of "Long Jim." He served continuously in France and Belgium from February, 1915 to December, 1918. He was at various times with the 16th, 17th and 19th Batteries of the Canadian Field Artillery. He rose to the rank of Major, and served as Brigade Major, 3rd Can-

adian Divisional Artillery from November, 1917, to December, 1918. He received the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

Although J. M. Macdonnell was called to the bar, he never practised law. He entered the service of the National Trust Company Limited, and, with the exception of the period of the last war, has ever since remained with this Company. After spending his earlier years in the Toronto office, he became Manager at Montreal in 1922. Returning in 1930 to the head office at Toronto, he steadily advanced to the position of General Manager and finally President.

In the direction of the affairs of the National Trust Company, J. M. Macdonnell practised the art of business management. He was in a special position to acquire and to exercise those habits of delegation, co-ordination, the handling of situations and the dealings with men, that a large company with such a great variety of interests requires. Yet his natural attraction for the society of people and the breadth of his intellectual interests carried him far beyond the limits of business circles. His interests spread into a great variety of charitable, educational and political channels. He became inclined to view the business world in its relationship to the broader horizon of national life. As he recently stated in a public address, the value of capitalism lies primarily in its individualist, rather than its capitalist emphasis. "We will need imagination, courage, energy, sympathy, and initiative, but the greatest of these is initiative."

One Thing Certain

One thing appears to be certain: this war will leave, as its most disturbing legacy, the dynamite of social change. This fact is now generally perceived and generally accepted by all classes and all interests. This revolution may be wrought by the stubborn and wasteful clash of interests and of classes in the devouring heat of demagogic clamor. If so, it will tend to destroy the very abilities and experience that will be essential to the favorable existence of any new order of things to come. Leadership must then have the strength to control, the wisdom to concede, the vision to direct. It will be faced in turn with the complex and delicate problem of forestalling the evils of bureaucracy yet organizing the extended functions of government to run with economy and vigor; of curtailing the trend of private business towards reaction, yet stimulating the maximum opportunity for individual initiative. The political point of view, the business point of view, the local point of view, the social point of view must fuse into a clear perspective of a transcendent national aim.

The association of J. M. Macdonnell with the National Trust Company gave him a vantage point from which he readily gained a true ap-

EVERY MEAL ENDED IN MISERY

But His Indigestion Was Relieved by Kruschen

The treatment which put this man right must surely be worth trying in every case of indigestion. Read what he says:—

"Two years ago I suffered very much from indigestion, loss of appetite, and a most severe pain in my back. Food soured in my stomach. I felt most miserable after meals, and had no desire or appetite for them. A friend advised me to try Kruschen Salts. I did so, and I am most happy to testify that after a short time I felt the greatest relief. I continued taking Kruschen till I felt myself quite better and a new man. I feel as light-hearted as I did twenty years ago."—W. B.

The several salts in Kruschen combine aid in promoting regularity and help cleanse your system each day of poisons and impurities. Millions take the "little daily dose." At all drugstores.

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MAY BE PREVENTED AND RELIEVED WITH THE AID OF
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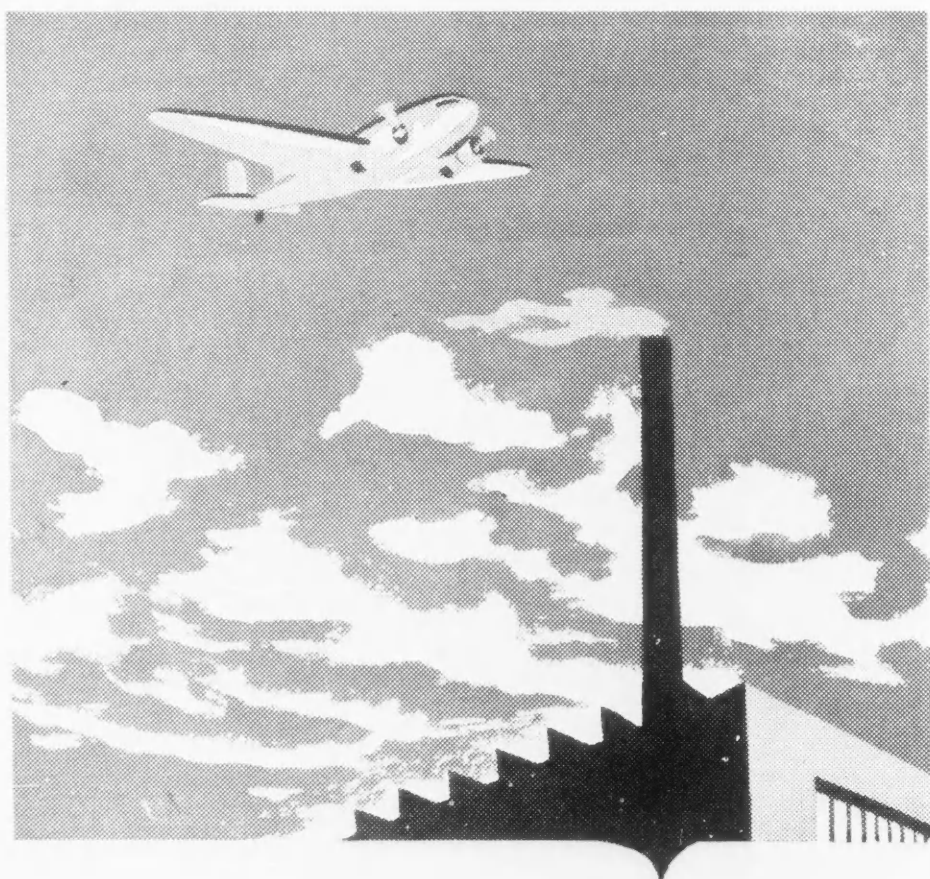
Its rare and abiding qualities have spread the friendship for Craven Mixture from man to man, from land to land. A tobacco of merit, cool, fragrant, unvaryingly good, in Sir J. M. Barrie's words . . . "A Tobacco to live for."



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The Royal Bank Family Budget Book shows you how to budget your income, how to save by planned spending. Ask for a free copy at your nearest Branch.

The **ROYAL BANK** of Canada



Viggo Hansteen, legal adviser to the Norwegian Trade Union Council, who was executed by the Nazis in the recent Labor disturbances in Norway. He was one of a number of prominent anti-Nazis who were shot.

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J. M. MACDONNELL

preciation of the complexity of Can-
adian problems. The extensive in-
terests of the company brought him
into constant communication with
men in all parts of the Dominion. For
many years he has made his regular
tours from coast to coast, not in the
spotlight of controversy, but in the
less obtrusive occupation of confer-
ring upon business relationships. An
enquiring mind and natural affinity
for people have established a vast
range of personal friendships upon
the basis of common interest and
common enterprise.

To J. M. Macdonnell the Conserv-
ative Party is an abiding interest.
His Canadian travels brought him
into touch with political personalities
as well as with business men. Con-
versations, discussions, arguments
never lost sight of the great chang-
ing political background. By his con-
stantly sought advice and assistance
in a variety of ways, he has become
indispensable to the party. His loy-
alty was never more conspicuous
than during the period of the party's
eclipse. He has devoted more time
and thought towards its reconstruc-
tion and re-deliverance than any
other man in private life with busi-
ness responsibilities comparable to
his own.

The Party System

It is significant that Mr. King, when
seeking some distinguished Conserv-
ative to join his wartime Cabinet and
to give it the stamp of a national
character, singled out J. M. Macdon-
nell. Whatever confidences were ex-
changed between them is a matter
of conjecture. But J. M. Macdonnell
did not become a member of the Lib-
eral Cabinet. His natural caution and
judgment of men exposed the pitfalls.
Moreover, a strong Conservative
Party could do more in the national
interest than one Tory in a Liberal
Cabinet. He expressed his views
on the importance of party, in an ad-
dress delivered in March, 1940. "The
Party system is the only alternative
known to man, discovered yet, to
autocracy, and I think even when
the party system produces some
things we do not like, it would be
wise for us to remember, and I re-
peat it, that it is the only known al-
ternative to autocracy; and when we
sneer at it cheaply and thoughtlessly
we are committing a great mistake."

The dominating motive in the life
of J. M. Macdonnell is not the pur-
suit of profit. His main viewpoint
in business is the relationship of
private enterprise to some vast and
changing background. Wide reading,
personal contacts and his masterly
handling of situations and of men
have equipped him to play a great
role on some broader stage than the
limits of private business will per-
mit. His capacity to appreciate and
to weigh all sides of a question is a
disappointment to those who still
think in terms of black and white.
But it is this capacity that is the
supreme democratic virtue. It is this
process that matures into balanced
judgment. For J. M. Macdonnell is
no less sure of his final conclusion,
because he has reached it through
the tapping of all facets of conflict-
ing views. Democracy has passed into

a new phase. The sheer weight of
government responsibility, which will
not lessen but increase in the after-
math of the War, has lifted political
necessities from the gladiator's cir-
cus to the sphere of statescraft. In
that sphere, J. M. Macdonnell de-
serves a big part to play.

It is idle to pretend that the Con-
servative Party has any future at
all, unless it can be visualized as a
great political party. A great polit-
ical party cannot be built upon the
glorification of any individual. It
cannot be re-constructed upon a per-
manent basis by some spectacular
twist that might succeed in giving
an intoxicating moment of fleeting
power. A great political party means
using to the utmost limit every talent

and every individual that falls with-
in its orbit. It means a common al-
legiance and a common goal. It
means policies evolved from the dem-
ocratic exchange of opinion freely
expressed, and finally shaped by the
mature judgment of leadership.

It has been the purpose of this and
three preceding articles to show that
the Conservative party has no lack
of new and brilliant material for
leadership—to show that there are at
hand at least four distinguished men
closely identified with the Conserv-
ative party, and new to the Federal
field. Each one of these four is in
his way indispensable to the construc-
tion of a great Conservative Party.
No man can do full justice to the re-
sponsibilities of leadership unless he

can command the allegiance, co-or-
dinate the varied abilities, and sus-
tain the continued confidence of men
of this calibre.

It is true that leadership is ulti-
mately the burden of one man. But
if that man can be seen in the en-
vironment of colleagues of new vi-
sion, varied experience, and wide fol-
lowing, the future resolves into an
intelligible pattern. This is no time
to consider personal ambitions, claims
or obligations: if the party is to sur-
vive, only the best will suffice. But
the party must choose, and choose
well, and choose without delay. Then
the Conservative party, purged by de-
feat, and quickened by war, will arise
to new heights of constructive
achievement.



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DRIVE
IN YOUR
COMMUNITY

URGE YOUR
EMPLOYEES
TO BUY MORE

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Notes FROM THE DESK PAD OF A WISE MAN

MEMORANDUM

*If my wife
should become
a widow —
what then?*

*play the game &
I must see my
friend the
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THE HITLER WAR

Hitler Still Has Much To Do

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE present gigantic German offensive on the Central Russian Front, which Hitler has promised his troops will be the last major operation of the year, is now three weeks old and is still far from having achieved the goals which were plainly set for it. Timoshenko's army cannot have been "virtually destroyed" at Vyazma and Bryansk; else what is holding back the Germans from entering Moscow? Or, if that is not their intention, as they now declare in Berlin, what is keeping them from sweeping on past it to north and south?

In the circumstances the grandiose German claims concerning the Battles of Vyazma and Bryansk, now "ended", look like an attempt to present this as the chief action, and distract attention from the capture of Moscow. Marshal Timoshenko is estimated to have had about 1½ million men on the Moscow Front, and the Germans to have massed 2 millions against him. All of the Russians were not around Vyazma and Bryansk. There was some fighting, as even the Germans admit. So there must have been many killed and wounded. Yet Berlin claims no less than 648,000 Soviet prisoners taken in these two sectors. If there were only that many more killed and wounded Timoshenko's entire army must have been wiped out. That a large part of the Russians at Vyazma and Bryansk escaped encirclement to fight on is evident enough, and they have probably been reinforced by many more than 648,000 reserves and civil guards.

A Fighting Chance

The situation around Moscow remains critical. But once again the Russians, through bitter and unyielding resistance and at tremendous cost, appear to have brought the German offensive almost to a standstill. The advance has slowed down from 10-15 miles a day in the first ten days to 3-5 miles a day in the second ten. Experience shows that German offensives, in this war as in the last, have spent most of their energy in the first three weeks. Thus there is emerging from the grim situation of a fortnight ago, and the scare spread by Berlin's sweeping propaganda claims, a fighting chance that Moscow may be held into winter. And winter is just around the corner; for snow lay thickly on the battlefield last week-end.

It begins to look as though Hitler could only hope to capture the city-fortress of 4½ million people with another big offensive. It took two whole months, keeping activity on the Smolensk front to an absolute minimum, to accumulate the immense supplies consumed in this present operation. Could Hitler, therefore, mount another offensive against Moscow this year, even if he wanted to, given the added difficulties of rail and highway transportation in the cold and dark of winter, and the demands on his soldiers of camping out in the open?

The alternative is to try to by-pass the city, cut it off from supplies from Gorki, Archangel and the Urals, and lay it under siege. Even this, to judge from the opposition which the drives to north and south are meeting in the Kalinin and Stalinogorsk areas, is going to require heavy operations lasting some weeks. Then there would remain a cold and wretched job for a couple of hundred thousand German soldiers holding siege lines about the city. The fact that the German panzer columns have not been able to sweep around Moscow cutting its rearward communications with the same abandon as they cut those of the B.E.F. in May 1940, shows that the Russians must still have some mechanical equipment to inspire fear of counter-

attack. There have been, in fact, successful Soviet counter-attacks reported against both the northern and southern German wings, retaking Kalinin and Orel.

Now British and American tanks and planes are beginning to arrive in the fighting zone, obviously from Archangel. It must be the immediate task of the Germans to throttle this supply line, which will be hauling munitions from the high-piled Archangel quays long after that port is ice-bound. There have been reports of bombing the Archangel railway. But to effectively prevent supplies from reaching Moscow from Archangel the Germans will have to seize Vologda junction, 135 miles north of Yaroslavl, or cut all of the railways running into Moscow from the east.

Much to Do

There is still much for the German General Staff to do before it can call the "Moscow operation" completed. Presumably this includes the destruction of the armies before the city, capture or encirclement of the former capital, and overrunning of the whole industrial region as far back as Rybinsk and Gorki. The latter city, the "Russian Detroit," is the third largest industrial centre in the country, and origin of two-thirds of the Soviet Union's automotive equipment. This would bash in the Russian centre properly, knock out a third of Russian industry at a blow, cut the heart out of the Russian railway system and settle all question of a Soviet offensive threat until next summer at least.

But outside of the Moscow operation there would still be considerable tidying up to do before Hitler would have established a satisfactory defensive line and could switch his main armies elsewhere, in pursuit of ever-more-elusive victory in this ever-widening war. There is Leningrad to be finished. There are Kharkov, the Donetz Basin and Rostov to be captured. There are at least the North Caucasian oilfields of Maikop and Grozny (producing 15 per cent of Russia's oil, to Baku's 75 per cent) to be taken; and it is hard to see how the Germans could stop short of Baku itself, the greatest single prize

of this whole Russian campaign. To secure a satisfactory defensive line the Germans would have to push on to the Volga. Finally, to cut the southern supply line from Britain and the United States, they would have to take Astrakhan and Gurley, on the north shore of the Caspian; to cut the northern supply route they would have to take Vologda.

It seems quite out of the question now that Hitler can do all this without another summer's extension campaign. Truly, as the *Frankfurter Zeitung* warned its readers on Monday, "the victories of Vyazma and Bryansk do not mean the end there." . . . "But one day this campaign will be ended, and then it will be possible to throw our army to the West. In

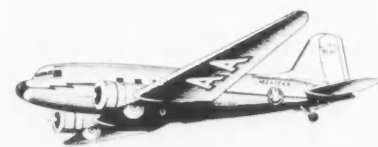
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RETURNING			
Lv Chicago	9:10 am	12:03 pm	5:40 pm
Lv Windsor	12:35 pm	—	9:15 pm
Lv Buffalo	—	6:20 pm	—
Ar Toronto	2:10 pm	7:00 pm	10:55 pm

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the meantime Germans will have to endure many British and American bombs falling on their cities."

For this winter there is a prospect that the Russians may be able to hold a line from Moscow to somewhere in front of Stalingrad. I hesitate to suggest that this line can be anchored at Leningrad and Rostov. From this distance it would seem wiser for the Russians to get out of Leningrad, as they have out of Odessa, while they have the opportunity, and fall back to defend the Vologda-Moscow line securely. But the Soviet authorities must be very reluctant to yield or destroy the factories of Leningrad, greatest single industrial centre in the country.

As for Rostov, normally a much sunnier and more cheerful place than dear, dilapidated Leningrad, but now similarly snow-covered, it is such a highly strategic point that it would seem that, whatever Hitler's promises and whatever the weather, the German Command will have to make a special effort to take it. Though von Rundstedt claims to be within 30 miles of Rostov already, he will probably have to stop and clean up Kharkov and the Donetz region first.

Three Possibilities

Through Rostov funnel the main railway lines and the oil pipe-line from the Caucasus to Central Russia. There is, however, a lesser rail line behind Rostov, running from Krasnodar across to Stalingrad, and another under construction along the shores of the Caspian from Makhach-Kala to Astrakhan. Thus there are, with the line north from Gureiev, three possibilities of keeping open rail communications from the Baku region and Persia to the Central Russian armies. To handle the flood of British and American supplies expected to arrive in the Persian Gulf this winter port facilities at both ends of the Trans-Persian railway are being quickly expanded, and rolling stock and locomotives rushed from India and Australia. With Archangel ice-bound from early November until the latter part of May, and Vladivostok menaced by the Japanese, this southern route remains the only secure one by which we can send the materials to help Stalin reequip a strong army for next spring. That Stalin intends to fight on, whether from Moscow, Samara or Sverdlovsk, now appears certain.

If Russia does not crack up, will Japan attack her in the rear? The Germans must have been urging their allies-in-opportunism to strike now and aid and ensure a Soviet collapse, then pick the Russian carcass in the Far East. But as I understand the sudden Cabinet shift in Tokyo and the messages given out by General Tojo, the change from a civilian to a military leader was to place Japan in position to take immediate advantage of a Soviet collapse as envisioned by Nazi propaganda only this month. And I believe we have given too little consideration to the possibility that the Japanese may be more concerned to block Hitler's advance across the Trans-Siberian to the Far East, than to join hands with him. They don't want the Germans in East Asia any more than they want us.

If it is questionable whether Japan would take the risk of opening a campaign against Russia before her collapse, it is also doubtful if she will move southward at present. In the first place the Konohe Cabinet, a so-called "Navy" Cabinet, has given way to an Army Cabinet, and headed by a Kwantung Army chief at that. In Japanese this spells a possible move in Manchuria, not a naval expedition to the south.

The Japanese now admit semi-publicly that they missed their great chance in the south after the fall of Holland and France. Then, with the whole world balance shaking, Indo-China, the Philippines, Siam, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies lay open to a bold Japanese stroke. Britain, in mortal danger herself, had no ships, planes or armies to divert to the strengthening of Singapore. The United States, jarred to the depths by the disappearance of the French Navy and possible disappearance of the British Navy from the

Atlantic, had her attention riveted in that direction.

But Japan let the golden moment slip by. The Battle of Britain was fought and won. Singapore and Manila were strengthened. The ABCD Front (America, Britain, China and the Dutch Indies) was consolidated. Britain and the United States between them added 7 capital ships to their battle lines, while putting all of Germany's battleships and most of Italy's out of action. If Britain has not already taken advantage of this improvement in her naval position and the "shooting" orders given to some seven American battleships in the Atlantic, to shift a battle squadron to Singapore, then she could do so if the need arose. Four or five British battleships at Singapore and ten American at Hawaii would place Japan in a pretty difficult naval position. Already she is suf-

fering acutely from our tardily applied economic blockade, cut off from the trade which is her livelihood, and from practically all supplies of steel scrap, gasoline, oil, cotton, rubber, copper, tin, etc. for her war machine.

Watching their economic situation grow more precarious every month, realizing that they have missed perhaps the one great opportunity for seizing the rich lands to the south, unable to end the four-year-old China "Incident," and now faced with a unique chance for disposing of Vladivostok, the enemy base which they conceive menaces them above all others, the Japanese are truly beside themselves. Yet even militarists like Tojo (who is far from the greatest "fire-eater" in Japan) admit that the country is in the most perilous situation in its history, and that a single false step may mean ruin.

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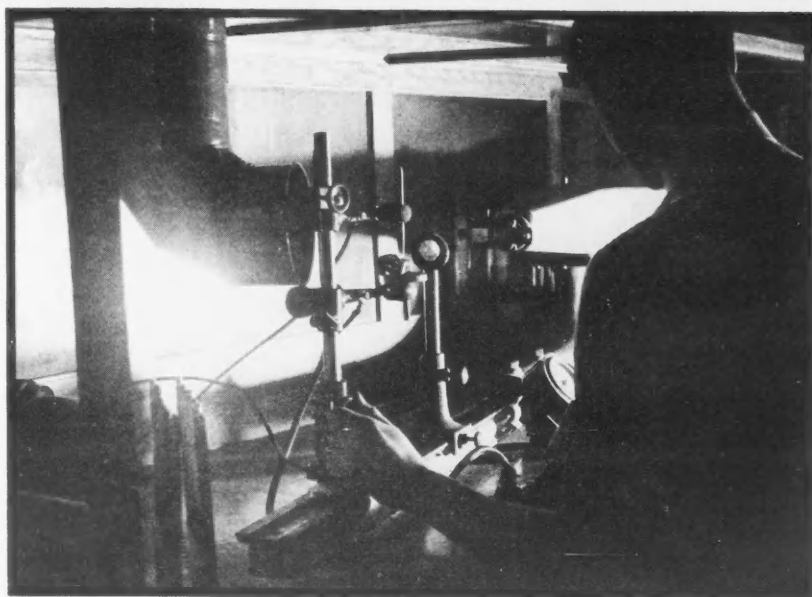
WHEN in 1783, Sebastien Lenormand conceived the idea of a huge umbrella which would safely carry people from high places—he pictured his invention as a contribution to the saving of life. As a means of escape from fire was the original thought. Later Lenormand's umbrella (christened 'parachute') was used as a safety device in free balloons. In the news—and forgotten—by turn, the parachute's development was a hit and miss affair until 1921, when British and American flying men saw its possibilities and brought it to its present stage of perfection.

From its original purpose of saving life

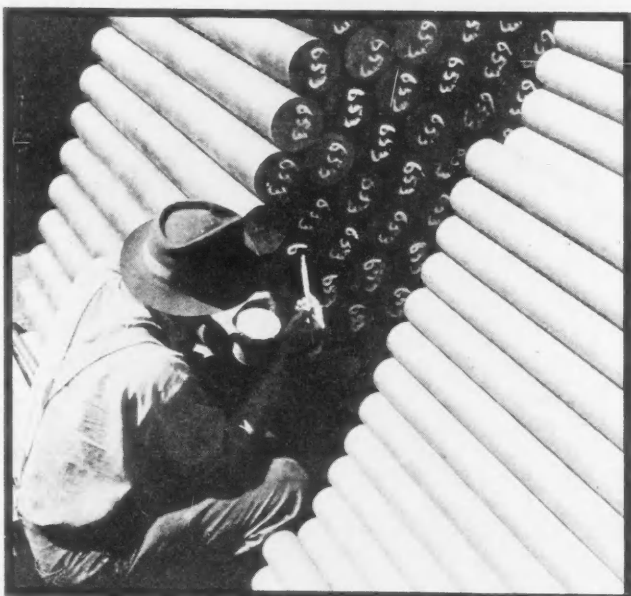
the parachute has developed into one of the most fantastic and most surprisingly effective of contrivances of modern warfare. From its humble beginning of carrying a man a few feet from a burning building—the present-day parachute carries fully equipped soldiers, dropped from planes flying low over the scene of battle.

Just as parachutes have been enlisted for the purposes of war—so have the many types of steel castings produced by Hull Steel for industries of peace been adapted and called on to play their part in the Empire's armament programme.

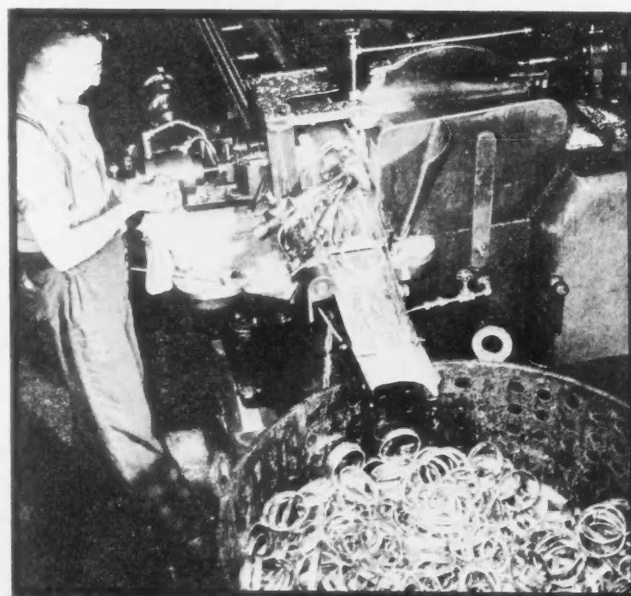
HULL STEEL
FOUNDRIES LIMITED
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When grain size and physical properties of metal are so important in the making of war products, the metallurgist is a key man. One is shown here using spectrograph for checking alloy composition.



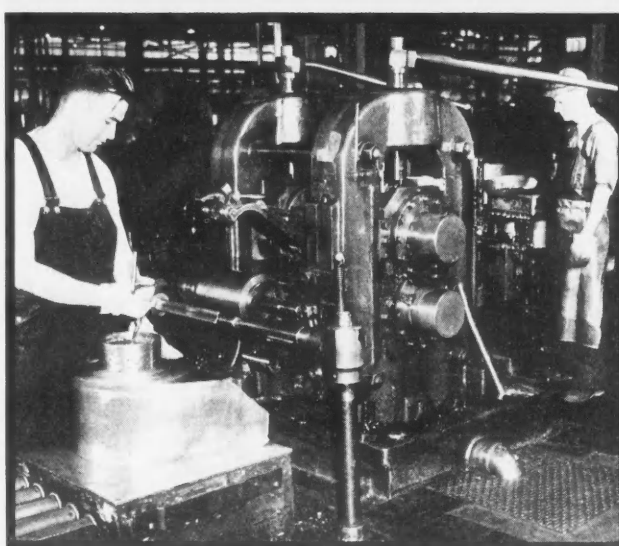
Copper billets from Canadian mines are given a lot number on arrival at Anaconda. This copper will be fabricated into drive bands for shells.



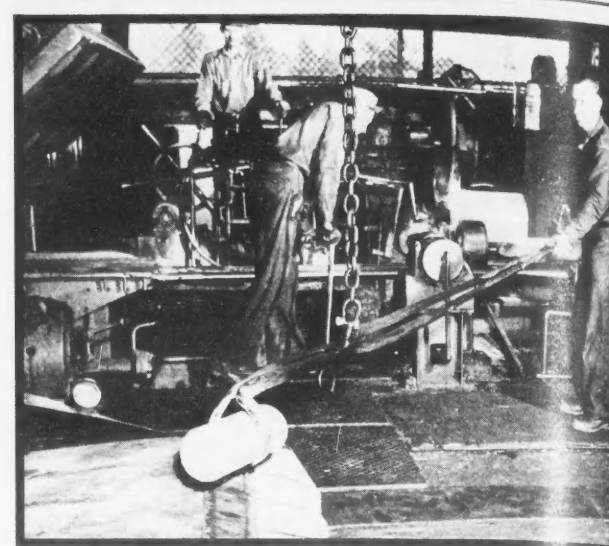
This automatic saw cuts rotating bands for shells at the rate of one thousand an hour to tolerances on length from .010 to .020 of an inch.



General view of tube mill looking from finishing department towards the draw benches and annealing furnaces.



This machine rolls copper down to a thickness of .003 of an inch to be made into radiator fins for Canada's war vehicles.



A heated billet ready for the extrusion press where it will be stretched into a long copper bar for shell fuse caps.

COPPER ESSENTIAL TO WAR PRODUCTION

More and more as our war effort progresses, Canadians are realizing the importance of copper as an indispensable ally in turning out the tools for victory.

Military writers have stated that copper, steel, oil and wheat are four of the most important commodities that nations at war must command in order to assure success.

The British Empire is fortunate in having great resources of all four products. Especially valuable is the quantity of copper—which one can now almost term "precious metal". We're fortunate, too, that in the Dominion, there are plants which, over a period of years, have become masters in copper refining, processing and fabrication. These same plants now become essential war industries upon which the government has called for an all-out effort. The government has not been disappointed.

Typical of one of these essential war industries, which, although not manufacturing a finished war product, has nevertheless an important function to fulfill as supplier of copper and its alloys in various forms of manufacture, is Anaconda American Brass Ltd., of New Toronto.

In years of peace it made non-rusting sheet, wire, rods and tubes to be fabricated into a variety of items for household and industrial uses, as well as copper roofing, pipe, tubes and other building products. Today over seventy-five per cent of the greatly increased output of the expanded plant is turned to war production.

It is hard to think of a single instrument of war—or even a part of a single instrument—that does not depend for complete success of its function on either copper or one of its alloys. The merchant and battle fleets are both heavy users of copper. The metal is required not only in the construction of the ships, but also in their navigation instruments, and for all heavy projectiles, anti-aircraft shells and torpedoes.

In the aircraft industry . . . in a thousand or more items used in every bomber and fighting plane sent

to Britain . . . in tanks and army vehicles of all kinds, copper and its many alloys are essential components. Guns of all sizes, shell cases and cartridges require in their manufacture millions of pounds of copper. A goodly amount, too, goes into the manufacture of signal and radio equipment. Copper, brass and bronze must also be provided for the soldiers' equipment including buckles, buttons, kits and gas respirators.

In shell manufacturing plants, you will be struck with the co-ordination of effort being carried on in industry to-day, one plant complementing another, fitting in and working together like the wheels of a well-balanced watch. In an all-out war effort each such organization is called upon to do that thing which it can do best. In receiving supplies from various sources, the shell finishing plant must be assured of prompt and regular deliveries, for one missing part will hold up hundreds of employees. In war time there is no room for inefficiency or bottlenecks.

As an example, one of the last processes in making twenty-five and sixty pound shells at a munition plant in Toronto is putting on the drive band of the shell, a cylindrical section of copper that goes around the projectile. This band engages and follows the spiral groove or rifling in the bore of the gun, imparting a rotating movement to the projectile essential for accuracy. Copper, being soft, is used because it will not cause excessive wear to the rifling.

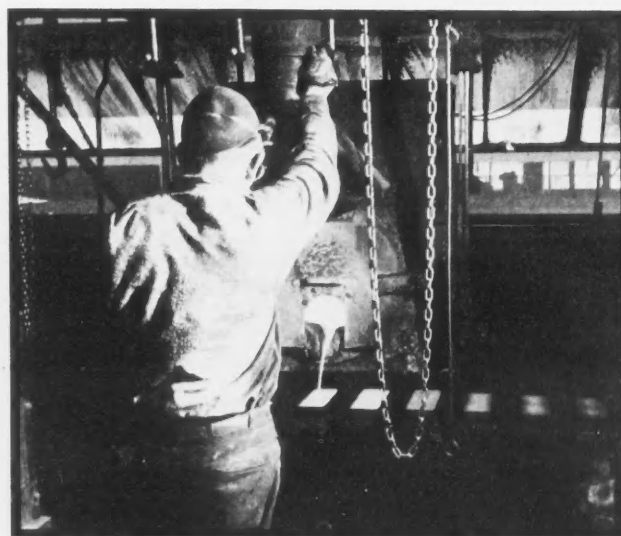
These copper bands are supplied by Anaconda and represent only one of the products this company supplies to other war industries. In appearance it is but a simple metal ring, but each one comes in for careful control through the plant, from the time the raw copper is received from Copper Cliff until delivery of the finished product is made to the shell manufacturers. The billets are heated until red hot and pierced through the centre, and emerge in the form of a tube which is cold drawn to the various sizes required by different calibre

shells. They are later cut to length on an automatic saw, to tolerances of only .010 to .020 of an inch, so that the bands will be firmly seated in the groove of the projectile where they play such an important part in the accurate fire of the gun.

Not only has the company been called upon to supply tons and tons of copper in various states of fabrication, but also great quantities of brass, an alloy of copper and zinc. This metal has properties that cause it to be used almost exclusively for cartridge or shell cases of all "fixed ammunition" from the calibre .303 fixed to large anti-aircraft shells. Rifle ammunition is the most common type, in which the bullet or projectile and cartridge or shell case form a single unit.

Brass for cartridge cases must meet exacting specifications. Infinite care in fabrication and annealing are necessary to attain the desired qualities. The brass has to be soft enough to expand yet it must not crack or split, even at the high pressure encountered. As shells and ammunition generally have to be stored for long periods of time and be carried overseas to the many points of the globe, the rust and corrosion-resisting properties of brass guard against deterioration.

And so it is that because of the important part that brass plays in our war effort, one is able to appreciate why such careful laboratory control follows all steps in the making of this alloy in the plant of Anaconda. In the casting shop copper from Ontario mines and zinc from British Columbia and Manitoba are melted together and poured into brass cakes for rolling and punching out into circular discs to be further fabricated by another plant into actual shell cases. Plant and government inspectors check each individual disc for surface defects and accuracy in thickness. And so copper, which has been one of man's most useful metals in the arts of peace, may, by its use in war, be a big factor in bringing about a return to a world-wide order based on the democratic way of life.



Copper, zinc and other metals are melted down to make many copper alloys. These furnaces take a charge of one ton of metal at a time.



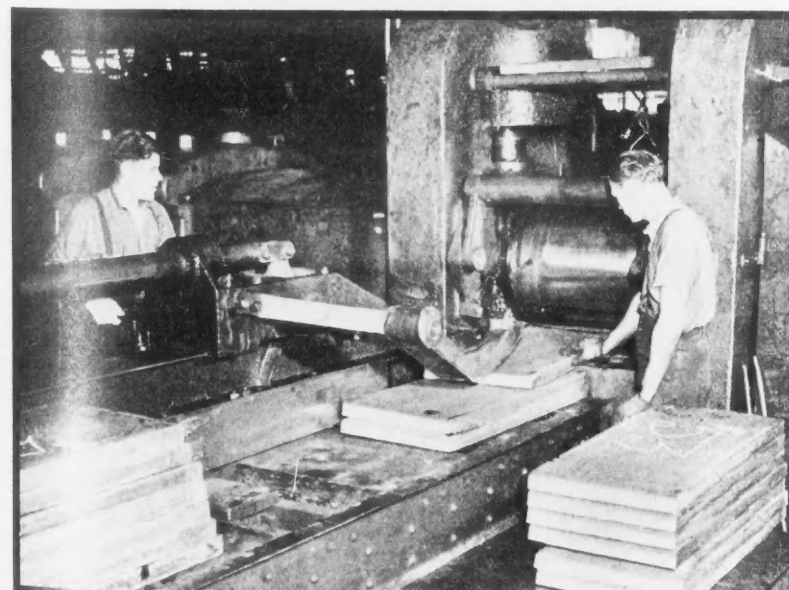
Plant and government men inspecting discs before shipment to shell plants for further fabrication into ammunition casing.



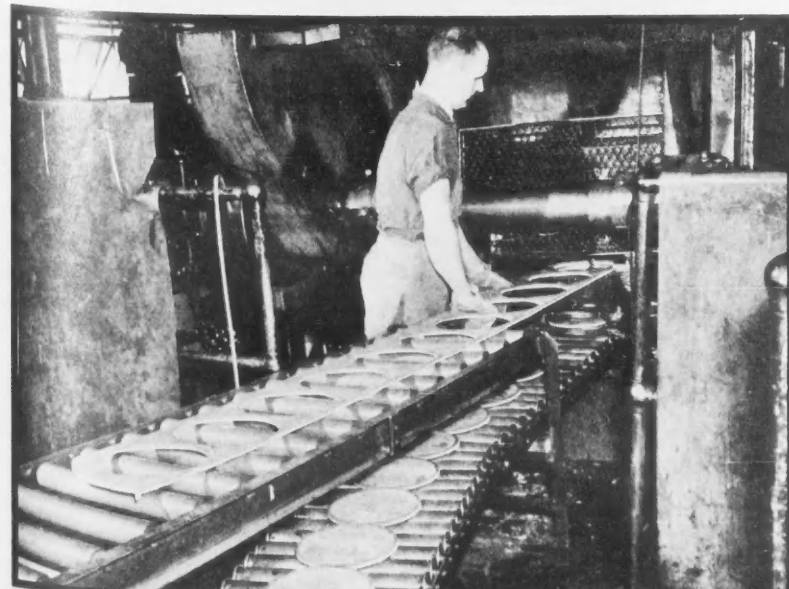
The men of Anaconda are aware and proud of the important role they are playing in Canada's war effort, with plant operating day and night. Here is shown three men in the casting department "lighting up" after their shift.



From a mine in British Columbia comes this pile of zinc. It is on its way to the casting department where melted down with copper it becomes brass.



The cake of brass, weighing about 400 pounds, is being cold rolled to a specific thickness for shipment to plants manufacturing anything from shell fuses to buckles and brass buttons.



Each hour this press blanks out one thousand brass discs for shell cases. The metal bar has been rolled down from 5" to 1" in thickness.

Winston Churchill's Father

BY J. G. SINCLAIR

Winston Churchill's father was Lord Randolph Churchill, third son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough.

There are many striking similarities in the careers of Lord Randolph and his still more famous son.

IT SELDOM happens in politics, when father and son achieve great public notice, that in the end the fame of the son transcends the parent. The career of the present Prime Minister of Great Britain provides a further dazzling and rare exception to the rule.

The greatest example concerns, of course, the Pitts. For illustrious as is the name of the first Earl Chatham the fame of his second son endures more radiantly. William the Younger became Chancellor of the Exchequer at 23, and, still more remarkably, was Prime Minister at the age of 24.

This phenomenon has no parallel in British, nor, as far as the present writer is aware, in any other political history. British statesmen there have been, proudly possessed of families of distinguished abilities; but there has been no recurrence of achievement that even approximates to the Pitt prodigy.

Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. David Lloyd George all had sons who followed political careers. But among all of these none has revealed a public merit that could have enabled him to wear with ease his parent's political mantle.

Loved Hard-Hitting

The case of Lord Randolph Churchill and that of his more famous son provides a most entertaining study in what may be called rhetorical inheritance. For in fact Lord Randolph was one of the greatest phrase-makers in British politics.

Time dims human memories and documented histories alike, so that there must be very few people living at this moment who can recall with any degree of vividness the dynamic personality whose name was Lord Randolph Churchill, famous and feared in his day, and whose yet greater fame reposes on the fact that he was the father of the present Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Notwithstanding, Lord Randolph Churchill was perhaps the most dazzling and picturesque, as he certainly was the most combative, best-hated and best-loved political figure of his time. Those who loved him carried their devotion almost to the point of idolatry; whilst those who hated him carried their hate with something akin to satanic gusto.

Lord Randolph appears to have rejoiced in creating phrases that literally bruised the heads of his antagonists. His speeches reveal a love of and a choice at all times for hard-hitting words that left their mark on their victims; and since reading some of those speeches the present writer has ceased to wonder at Winston's unerring selection of the adjective direct, for the direct adjective was Lord Randolph's favorite weapon.

Marries Jennie Jerome

Lord Randolph Churchill was the third son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He was born at Blenheim Palace on February 13, 1849. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. In his twenty-fifth year he accomplished two ambitions; he married and also became a member of Parliament.

Lord Randolph came to the United States in his twenty-fifth year and in a very brief time successfully courted and married Miss Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York. Lord Randolph's bride was a beautiful brunette, a wit, and, as events proved, a brilliant mother to a man of genius.

Woodstock, where Lord Randolph won his first election to Parliament in the year 1874, is an ancient English village of great historical interest. There the Black Prince was born, and there too lived Geoffrey Chaucer for a time. Its single main street adjoins immediately onto the outer gates that lead into the magnificent grounds of Blenheim Palace.

Lord Randolph entered politics in a period of giants, for Disraeli was still living, and Gladstone, John Bright, Lord Salisbury, Earl Granville, Sir Stafford Northcote, and others almost equally eminent.

There is an immediate parallel be-

tween Lord Randolph and his son, Winston, for from the outset of his career Lord Randolph chafed against Party regulations and lashed out with many a bitter and violent speech. Lord Randolph was of medium height, but thin and fragile in appearance. He was something of a dandy in dress; loved a frock coat and a silk hat; and curiously enough always preferred a small black bow tie, similar to Winston's style in ties.

Resigns High Office

Despite all the acerbities which characterized so many of his public utterances Lord Randolph was a great popular figure in British life in the eighties. He was an able platform speaker and liked to address big boisterous gatherings. These gatherings revolved in his gay manner and his witty, if ferocious, attacks and rejoinders.

Lord Randolph did not live long enough to reach the highest office in the State, but under Lord Salisbury he served first as Secretary of State for India, and later as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Always, however, impulsive and instant in action, he resigned his position as Chancellor, after holding the office for no more than six months, because of a disagreement with his colleagues on policy.

This was in the year 1886 after which he was out of Parliament for several years. During these years he travelled abroad, and wrote one book on his experiences in South Africa. In 1892 he was again elected member of Parliament, but his health was no longer equal to the demands of public responsibilities.

He died in 1894, at the early age of 45, while his son, Winston, was still in his twentieth year. With his passing there ended one of the most glamorous, quixotic, and passionate figures that ever strode before the limelight of British politics; a vital, dynamic force that left no counterpart behind it.

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The American Companion Is Here

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO AMERICAN LITERATURE, by James D. Hart. Oxford. \$6.00.

HERE is an admirable companion volume and supplement to Sir Paul Harvey's *Oxford Companion To English Literature*; from now on the one is incomplete without the other. More may be said in praise of the new volume but I doubt if any higher compliment can be paid to it than that.

Although the *American Companion* is about the same size as the English work its scope is, in a way, larger. Sir Paul Harvey, faced with the countless hordes of British authors and the vast range of subjects related to their work, included only what might be of interest and value to a reasonably scholarly reader. He assumed, quite rightly, that specialists and delvers into literary junk piles would not turn to his book for information. But Mr. Hart has evidently determined to be complete, and he has included almost everyone who has ever set pen to paper on this

continent; his book will be a delight to literary resurrection men. Ample justice is done to Poe, Mark Twain, Irving, Whitman, Henry James and other giants of American letters, but the reader will also come upon such surprising oddities as a *précis* of Augusta Jane Evans' *St. Elmo*; perhaps odder still, he will find a *précis* of *Gone With The Wind*. Doubtless in succeeding editions much will disappear from the book which has proved to be of fleeting interest and value.

Canadian literature gets rather short shrift in this volume. The consideration of it is much less complete than is that of the literary product of the U.S., and no great tact has been shown. The Canadian reader's amazement at some of the omissions will only be equalled by his stupefaction at some of the inclusions. This is a pity, for there is no hope of our having an *Oxford Companion To Canadian Literature* until we have a sufficient corpus of good writing to swell such a volume

beyond the compass of a pamphlet. We must depend upon the *American Companion*, and we hope that Canada will be more thoughtfully considered in the second edition.

Mr. Hart occasionally shows a wit and acerbity which give his book a pleasantly human air. His entry on Elbert Hubbard, for instance, is a gem. To the best of this reviewer's knowledge, this is the first time that an authoritative work of reference has ever cracked down on the Sage of East Aurora, and Mr. Hart does the job with brevity and style. He has also stretched the bounds of his work to include a great number of theatrical celebrities, for in America more than anywhere else, actors have exercised a strong influence on the national imagination.

The Oxford University Press must be congratulated on this addition to the series of Companions; such a book was needed and they, with Mr. Hart, have given us just what we want. This is the sort of work which reflects credit on the publishing trade.

Holding Up the Mirror

BETWEEN THE ACTS, by Virginia Woolf. Macmillan. \$2.50.

VIRGINIA WOOLF chose to end her life at a time when she was at the height of her power as an artist; for that reason many admirers of her work will consider this, her last book, to be one of her best. In it she is, as ever, the sensitive on-looker, the still hearer of overtones, the brilliant satirist. She did not linger to see the gradual falling-off of her abilities, the squandering of her gifts; she left this world while she was still great.

In *Between The Acts* we are watchers at a village pageant which is being performed on the terrace of an English country house. We see it all: the stir in the household, the arrival of the guests, the performance of the play, the chatter between the acts, and then the decline of excitement as the household retires to bed. The book is a picture of English society in the summer of 1939, bland

and old, hoping that history had stopped. Many critics, in their consideration of this book, have taken their cue from the title, and have declared the talk of the spectators between the acts to contain the meat of the novel. The present reviewer cannot share that opinion; the emphasis is, rather, on the action of the pageant itself, which is described and transcribed in considerable detail. The satiric view of England as a little girl in a pink dress (a notion as common there as is our Canadian view of England as a preternaturally solemn old party, rather like Queen Victoria, is common here), the fantastic doings of the main characters, the odd behavior of the village idiot, and the continual milling about at the back of the stage of the common men and women of England, — this is satire on the grand scale; and yet — can satire be touched with such pity as this, and is satire reconcilable with these passages of rich humor? That is the fascination of Virginia

Woolf; she cannot be classified. To read one of her books is to walk through a forest where, although the walker remains on a clear path, he is permitted to look down long, moonlit vistas on either side of him; the air is cool, yet something makes him sweat as though at noon; and, from time to time, he is startled to observe, on the branch of an English oak, an unmistakable scarlet macaw. In *Between The Acts* the vistas are longer and the macaws more startling than usual. And there is one moment, when the actors in the pageant hold up mirrors so that the audience may see itself, which will make any sensitive reader sweat indeed.

It is easy to attach too much importance to last novels, as it is to last words. But *Between The Acts* is a great book, a book to read, re-read and cherish. It is a book which we will appreciate more fully when half a century has passed than we do now.

Maker of Canadian Education

DANIEL M. GORDON, HIS LIFE, by Wilhelmina Gordon. Ryerson. \$3.50.

IT IS fitting that in the centenary year of Queen's University a life of Daniel Miner Gordon should appear for, though he was not so spectacular a figure as was the great Principal Grant, he was quite as truly a maker of Queen's as that giant. It was Principal Gordon's difficult task to follow Grant, to complete the schemes which were left unfinished at his death, and to restore something like normal university government to the institution which Grant ruled as an autocrat. The years from 1902 to 1917 were critical ones for Queen's, but Principal Gordon steered it into safe waters with unfailing wisdom and imperturbable urbanity. The surprise which was felt in some quarters when the recent book, *Great Men of Queen's*, failed to include a study of D. M. Gordon will change to satisfaction now that we have this admirable biography written by his daughter.

Although it will be of greatest interest to people interested in the university which he served so well, this book must also be recognized as an important addition to Canadian history. Daniel Miner Gordon was very much a man of his time, and to study his life is to gain new knowledge of the movements in education and religion which exercised Canadians during the latter half of the last century and the first twenty years of this. In dealing with these the author has shown a remarkable capacity for sorting and reducing to order a mass of detail; the significance of the

Church Union question, for instance, has never been explained with greater clarity or fairness. A special word of commendation must be said also for the early chapters of the book which, in establishing the background of Gordon's life and education, give also a remarkable sense of the hard, rugged and magnificent life of the pioneers who made a country of a wilderness. This book is written with a taste and delicacy which cannot be too highly praised. Daughters are not always good biographers for eminent men, but Miss Gordon is no ordinary daughter, and her vision is as level as that of the Fates themselves. And the style of the book, though sober, has a clarity and economy which is found only in the best modern prose.

About Hawaii

BY TAOS

HAWAII, U.S.A., by George Armitage & Bob Davis. Stokes. \$3.75. (illustrated).

BOB DAVIS is an itinerant journalist with a penchant for sentimental interviews. George Armitage is an admirer of Bob Davis.

If you like a succession of stories about planters and retired American manufacturers and other characters of the Isles, you will like this book. Almost certainly if you know and like the Isles themselves it will hold some interest for you. But if you are seeking for information or hoping to be casually entertained, or appreciate good writing, then this is not your fare.



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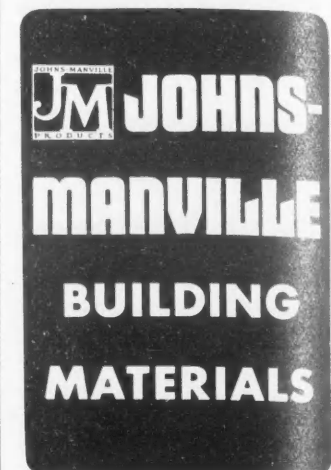
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DARK LEGEND, A STUDY IN MURDER, by Frederic Wertham, M.D. Coward, \$3.50.

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which enables the detective to discover the identity of the murderer. Great emphasis is laid on the means which the criminal employs to conceal himself, but it is remarkable that in most murder mysteries the motive for the murder is a trifling and unsatisfactory one. That, presumably, is why murder mysteries are less satisfactory as literature than are Greek tragedies, in which, though the concealment hardly exists at all, the motives are tremendous. In *Dark Legend* Dr. Wertham begins with the murder, and devotes his book to explaining what drove the murderer to do it. Certainly his story makes the work of most of our professional mystifiers seem childish; it has suspense, excitement and pathos in a measure far beyond any to which they can aspire.

His story is a true one. Gino, an Italian immigrant boy of seventeen living in New York, returned from a movie one night and stabbed his mother thirty-two times with a butcher knife. Dr. Wertham, who was an expert witness at his trial, saved the boy by testifying that he was insane.

When Gino was locked up in an asylum the doctor visited him frequently, and finally pieced together the story of those broodings and melancholy delusions which drove him to the unusual crime of matricide.

Like many psychiatrists, Dr. Wertham is an excellent writer, and his exposition of Gino's case is masterly. The fascination of his book is greatly increased by the way in which he shows that Gino's problem was identical with the problem of Orestes and that of Hamlet. His very utterances, couched in the language of an Italian immigrant, parallel some of the most poignant passages in the *Oresteia* of Aeschylus and Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. And the study of Gino's story produces an astonishing catharsis of emotion. This is a book which no student of literature may safely neglect, and certainly all jurists and criminologists should read it. But it is written, not for these, but for men and women who are curious about the dark places of the human spirit, and for them *Dark Legend* will undoubtedly rank as one of the great books of 1941.

Mr. Ferrero Draws a Parallel

BY JACK ANDERS

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE, TALLEYRAND AND THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA, 1814-1815. By Guglielmo Ferrero. Thomas Allen. \$4.50.

TALLEYRAND, according to Mr. Ferrero, spent the years of 1813 and 1814 in solitary meditation. He asked himself, "what was the cause of the great disorder into which all Europe had fallen after 1789?" He answered, "it was the revolutionary character which the government had taken in a number of European countries." And he concluded that "it was first of all necessary to restore legitimate governments to all the states, that is, governments founded on principles—monarchic or republican, aristocratic or democratic—which are sincerely accepted by the peoples and faithfully respected by the governments."

This, according to Mr. Ferrero, Talleyrand achieved at the Congress of Vienna with the help of Alexander I of Russia, and of Louis XVIII. Alexander, after having driven the French from Russian soil, might have made peace and "let Europe extricate herself as best" she could. But no! He went on fighting in order to restore legitimacy to Europe; against the advice of his generals and ministers, against the will of his people. "What would have happened if Alexander had listened to his people?" But he could afford not to, for he was "legitimate". And legitimacy means to be sincerely accepted by the people!

IF ANY lesson is to be learned from these contradictions it is one which Mr. Ferrero does not mention although he is dimly aware of it: that, in order to fight illegitimacy one may have to sacrifice one's own legitimacy and after the fight establish a new one. Legitimacy, not legality.

Mr. Ferrero does not see this point clearly because his notion of revolution is naive. "By 'revolution' we sometimes mean a reorientation of the human mind. . . . But we also mean by 'revolution' the crumbling or the overthrow of an ancient order, the total or partial subversion of established laws. These are two distinct phenomena and, though they may occur simultaneously, do not condition each other." (my italics, J. A.).

This is absurd. What causes a reorientation of the human mind? Nothing but changing social conditions. Laws are but the reflection of the social order, not its cause. If that order changes, our ideas change and our laws must be changed. Why did the Congress of Vienna succeed in

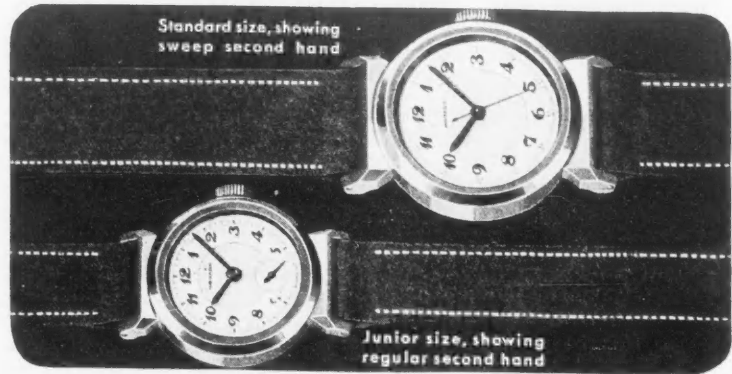
establishing a system that lasted for a hundred years? Simply because it legalized the Revolution, not only in France but all over Europe (with the exception of Russia which then only began to become European).

And now? If Hitler disappears the new social order which is growing everywhere will be firmly established in Europe. But that does not mean that the period of twentieth century world wars is over. "Shall we see Roosevelt become the Alexander I of the new great crisis of Western his-

tory?" asks Mr. Ferrero. We hope so. But he will become the saviour, and will end the series of contemporary world wars, only if he secures the present social revolution in America, the revolution which he circumscribed by his "four freedoms" if necessary against the will of the people.

By my criticisms I do not mean to

imply that Mr. Ferrero's book is not worth reading. It most certainly is. Many parts of it are fascinating; especially those parts in the middle of the book for whose execution it is sufficient for Mr. Ferrero to be an historian. Any reader will derive a great deal of genuine pleasure from them. And even ladies will enjoy the chapter "The Congress at Play."



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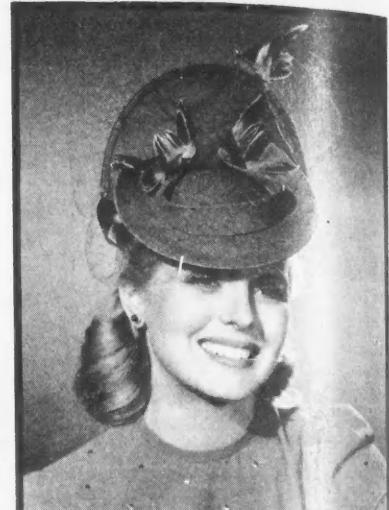
Any woman can wear any hat if her
coiffure is right. To prove it, Helena
Rubinstein and Fred Lacombe, milliner,
created a whole series of amusing
hats complete with the right coiffure.



—At the left is "Painter's Love" hat-
do in black felt trimmed with blue
and attached blonde coiffure. Above,
Adventure, black soleil felt draped
off the face, with auburn coiffure.



Otto Lucas of London original in
Victorian brown fur felt. A half-
profile hat with a single autumn
leaf as trimming. French Room,
Main Store, The T. Eaton Company.



This chapeau is of cherry red felt
with tiny grey birds perched on the
crown and on the edge of the tip-
titled back brim. At back of the
brim is a cluster of velvet bows.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Some English Translations

BY BERNICE COFFEY

BY THE time this reaches you, one
of the crack British designers will
be just about due in New York with
a collection of woollen suits, coats
and dresses specially designed for the
American market, says a recent Lon-
don letter from Elspeth Huxley.

The designer is Muriel Bellamy.
A week before she left, her collec-
tion was shown to a group of inter-

ested people in London. But the
models she displayed won't be on
sale here. They are for foreign mar-
kets only, and the materials—which
would make anyone's mouth water,
they're so soft and light and smart
aren't available for the home mar-
ket. Just at present, we have to be
content with second-best while the
best British woollens and tweeds are
sent abroad.

Because of our colder houses, we
in England and Scotland wear a
heavier tweed than you in Canada
and the United States. These wool-
lens which Muriel Bellamy uses are
woven especially for the U.S. and
Canada and they're as light and fine
as silk yet, like all woollens, in-
tensely wearable and practical. I
hope you'll keep an eye open when
they are shown. Believe me, they're
worth seeing.

Pleats and Pockets

Simplicity and good cut are the
keynotes. And pleats and pockets
the highlights.

For instance, there was one light-
weight, fine-woven skirt, pleated
all the way around in narrow knife-
edge pleats, except for a panel in
front, with a plain, neat, single-
breasted jacket. Something about it
seemed familiar—and then the de-
signer explained. It was suggested
by the dress of an officer in a High-
land regiment, and a kilt was the
skirt's inspiration.

Big pockets were all over the place.
Some pleated, some plain. Jackets
were longer, more shaped at the
waist. The check of the material
was cleverly used, reversed in some
places to provide the eye with con-
trast. Most of the materials were
West of England tweeds and wool-
lens, traditional materials that have
been made at the same mills for cen-
turies, but that have lately been
adapted to the modern demand for
lighter weight. There were new ma-
terials too—one of the most inter-
esting a light-weight whipcord, the ma-
terial from which men's riding
breeches are made. It looked very
smart, made up into a plain pleated
dark-brown skirt and a three-quarter
length fawn coat with a close-fitting
waist and those very big pockets I
mentioned.

Another original touch came in a
grey suit with a very small check;
off came the jacket to reveal that the
skirt was cut with broad suspenders
of the same material crossed over
the back like a man's. Worn with a
white shirt, the effect was stunning.
Then there was a light-weight skirt,
jacket and cloak—the cloak and the
jacket all one, with the cloak grow-
ing out of the jacket's shoulders like
an enormous pair of wings.

And so on. Perhaps you'll be able

to see these, and many others, for
yourself. And I think you'll agree
that the quality and design of these
light-weight woollens and tweeds,
far from having been adversely af-
fected by the war, has improved. The
reason: because a special study has
been made of American and Canadian
needs and fancies. In the old days,
our exporters were apt to feel that
British goods were best anyway, so
all they had to do was to ship them,
and Canadians and Americans would
be ready to buy. Well, we still be-
lieve that the long British experi-
ence in spinning and weaving wool-
len materials enables us to turn out
tweeds and cloths that are the equal

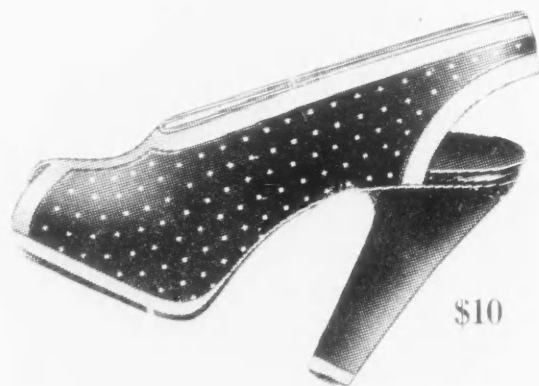


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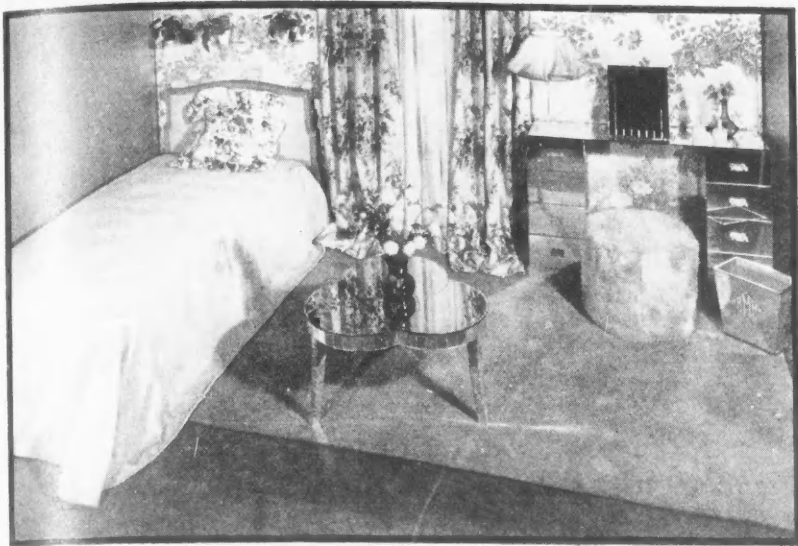
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Some pleasant guest room reflections are cast by the vanity of mirror-plate, the monogrammed waste basket, the small clover shaped table. Over the head of the bed glass shelves hold three small potted plants of ivy.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Toronto's First Lady Scoutmaster

BY M. AUDREY GRAHAM

THE war has brought Canadian women into some unusual fields of service. There is apparently no end to their potential ability to meet any emergency arising from the depleted state of the nation's manpower. Lately a Toronto woman has blazed another trail in undertaking the leadership of a Boy Scout Troop.

Miss Nan Wallace has been prominent in Scouting circles for many years in the more conventional role of Lady Cubmaster that is, in charge of a Wolf Cub Pack, the organization's junior division. This Fall, when the lack of leaders threatened the welfare of the older group of boys at St. James Bond United Church, this genial Scottish lady confronted an astonished but grateful committee of parents with her unusual offer. Later, in outlining the plan to Toronto Headquarters, she added that the boys themselves might decide the fate of the venture by "kicking me out at the first meeting."

In this jovial yet determined attitude she faced some twenty-five boys, ranging in ages from twelve to seventeen years. Her one demand of them all, she said, was obedience—obedience and the fact that they must run the troop themselves.

The response was at once wonderful. Many of them had known her well as "Akela" leader of their younger days in the Wolf Cub Pack, and they were all eager to help in the singular experiment.

From the first meeting each successive one has been increasingly successful. Miss Wallace has assumed the position of counsellor-adviser. She does not in any sense "run" the troop. At each meeting, the evening's agenda is planned and directed by the leader of the Patrol in charge. In this way each group vies with the others to produce the most interesting and finished program. Behind it all is "Akela," ready to smoothe over a fractious moment, or suggest a speed-

ing up of events where there is an apparent moment of apathy. She is working on a theory, learned many years ago as a Girl Guide in Scotland. In reality, as F.S. Buesnel, Field Secretary of Toronto, pointed out, she is putting into practice the original plan of Lord Baden-Powell, who intended from the beginning that the young people of the two great movements should manage their own activities under the tactful guidance of the older brother—or sister type of leadership.

And how do the boys like the distinction of having a Lady Scoutmaster? Perhaps the most conclusive evidence of their approval is the attendance which has already risen to over thirty-five.

At the close of each meeting, the leaders gather for what is known as the Court of Honor to discuss plans for the future. Again the wise and respected lady enters into the dissertations as little as possible, and the wisdom of her attitude is proven by the lively and constructive way in which the boys themselves attack each problem.

Everybody Works

Apart from his official position of Patrol Leader, each boy has other definite duties. One is quartermaster, another is secretary, a third looks after the badges and the huge badge chart. Another has recently made a beautiful wooden covered log book, and still another looks after the recording of individual progress in the Troop record book. In short, everybody works but Miss Wallace—or so she would have you believe.

"I take a whole suitcase of books and equipment to the Pack meetings," she laughed, "but for the Troop I have only one small notebook."

Asked how she regarded her new venture she replied quickly, "As war work," and intimated that she would carry on only until the leadership situation had returned to normal.

There are only one or two other Lady Scoutmasters—the title is not Scoutmistress in Canada, although the idea is quite practicable. In England since the first days of the Boy Scout movement there have been women filling the offices of both Scout and Cubmasters. In this connection Mr. Buesnel mentioned the name of Vera Barclay, well known Scout and Cub leader for many years and author of innumerable books on all phases of the work.

With this reassuring factor and the proof they have of Miss Wallace's exceptional ability in the past Toronto Boy Scout Headquarters is very enthusiastic about this latest venture. Pressed by the lack of some three hundred leaders who have joined the armed forces they are grateful for the promising efforts of the first Lady Scoutmaster.

And surely it must signify something in our democratic way of life, that these Canadian boys are willing to follow the leadership of a woman, who in turn is holding the torch for the former leaders who have gone to fight to preserve the status quo.

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NOR the green hills of Ireland
Couldn't be lovelier!
Beautiful, are the Caledon hills;
Green, like moss is green,
And gracious,
And ever-rolling.

And the little trees
That march down the sides of the hills
Are like trees
Cut from green blotting paper.
They stand very straight,
And not very tall,
And their ranks are beautifully unthinned.

And the hordes of silly sheep
Crying "Baa Baa"
Out of their curious black faces;
And the Scottish cattle with their great horns;
And the chestnut and black horses
Leaning into the wind on the very hilltop;
All these are part of Caledon.

Coming out of the little ski cabin,
Under the first few stars,
You will say:
"No, nor the green hills of Ireland
Couldn't be lovelier!"

MONA GOULD

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Simple lines, elegant ornamentation distinguish this dinner dress of seafoam green crepe, the bodice gold embroidered and encrusted with pearls. Holt Renfrew & Co. Ltd., imported the model, reproduced it faithfully in every detail.



A suavely draped turban of suede duvetyn, "Thief of Bagdad" jewellery ensemble set with colored stones, from Ruby Cook, accent the ebon beauty of Russian broadtail. Note pagoda sleeves, pleated skirt. From Harvey Springer.

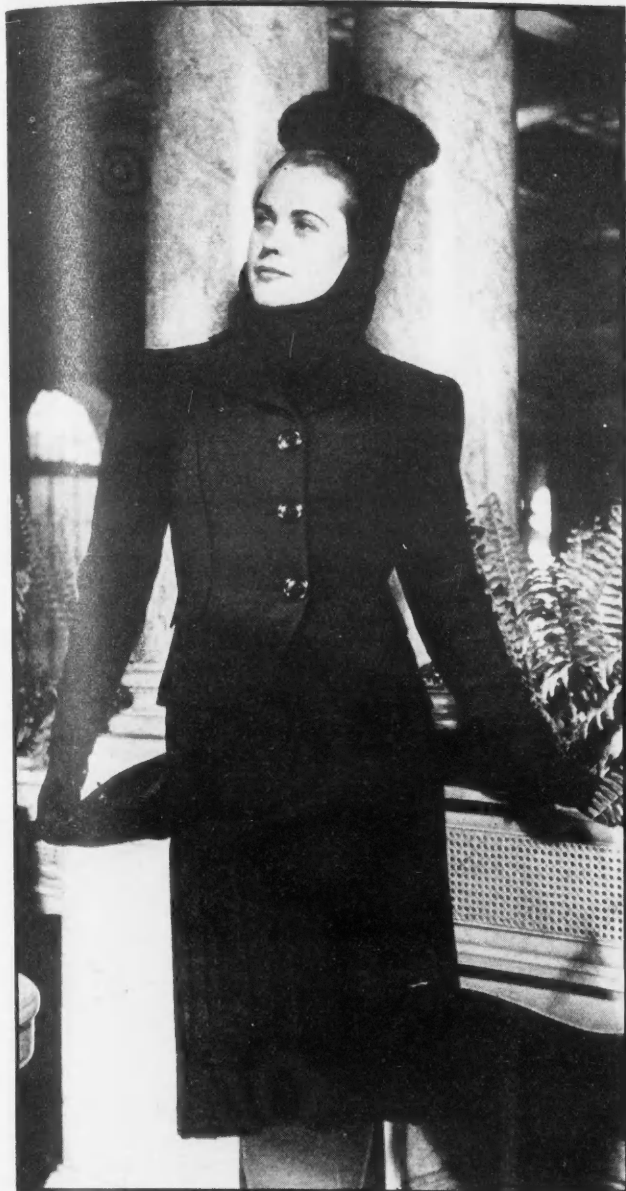


Something important a-foot. California tan trim outlines and emphasizes the svelte lines of brown suede walking shoes and the square matching handbag — both excellent companions of tweeds . . . and "Lady." From Owens & Elmes Ltd.



"My cousin and I—" Mary Welsh wears a coat of brown Cavendish tweed trimmed with nutria, repeated on her petal-brimmed hat. Marie Welsh a velvet trimmed coat and leggings of green wool, French velvet poke hat. From Annabel.

Posed and photographed at The King Edward Hotel, Toronto.



For afternoon — black jacket dress with pleated wool skirt, gold jersey top. Black jersey Persian turban, mink-trimmed. Eaton's.



Soft russet pink wool for this intriguingly youthful wrap with dolman sleeves. A mink muff matches its collar. Robert Simpson Co.



Tawny tones of yellow and brown cross fox blend in a resplendent fur wrap, worn with a miraculously draped gown of midnight blue satin. Joseph & Milton.

—Photograph by Northgrave



An English Piccadilly sports jacket of green and beige tweed combined with a bottle green tweed skirt and wool pullover. Over all a pinky-beige Shetland topcoat. The bag is a Sunningdale. From Ada Mackenzie.



"Lumberjack." The dress is a slim straight brown wool with jacket in ocelot. Brown postilion hat. This and ensemble, left above, Molyneux reproductions, Ensemble and Specialty Hat Shops, Eaton's-College Street.

Photography by Ronny Jaques except where otherwise indicated.

THE LONDON LETTER

It's an Ungrateful World

BY P. O'D.

ONE of the really impressive things about large commercial companies is their anxiety for the welfare of the general public. Are these huge organizations in business for the money they can make out of it, for the fat salaries of their officials or the handsome dividends they pay their shareholders? No, sir! They are in business because they want to make us all happier and more comfortable, because they want us to get all sorts of things that otherwise we might

have more difficulty in getting. They are worried about us.

Take the Grampian Electricity Supply Company, for instance. This is a large Scottish power company, which makes a specialty of damming up Highland lochs, and turning those lovely and romantic waters to the production of electric current. It is true that the first and most obvious result of these operations is to make a mess of the scenery. But why should a little local beauty be allowed to stand in the way of the larger utility? Why should a loch be allowed to do nothing except look lovely? Why shouldn't it be set to work for the common good?

The company already has a whole chain of lochs harnessed to its turbines and dynamos, but for some time now it has had its eager and benevolent eyes upon Glen Affric in Invernesshire—long famous as one of the most lovely glens in all the Highlands. Here was another opportunity to turn mere beauty to productive use, to bring industry to a depressed area, to introduce all sorts of electrical amenities to a district that had never known them—or even wanted them. There was quite a lot of very angry local opposition, but the company was not to be deterred by that. It was out to do good in a really big way.

So the company got busy, as these beneficent institutions do on such occasions. It pulled the wires that have to be pulled. It spent the money that has to be spent. It even went to the trouble of having a color-film made, showing how nicely dams and powerhouses fit into the scenery of Highland lochs.

For a time it looked as if its unselfish efforts would get their due reward. A Parliamentary Commission sat for ten days in Edinburgh, and gave the project its official blessing. Usually this means that the rest of the journey is a mere joy-ride. The passage of a Bill through the House of Commons becomes little more than a final formality. Alas, in this case it was not to be so.

When the Grampian Electricity Supply Order Confirmation Bill they love such titles at Westminster came up in Parliament the other day, the House of Commons spent four hours discussing it, and then ducked it into the wastepaper basket, in complete disregard of its own Commission's recommendations. Seldom has a Parliamentary Commission been so ruthlessly snubbed.

The House did not think that a powerplant in Glen Affric would be an asset to the local Highlands; and it did think that the beauty of Glen Affric decidedly is an asset. Furthermore, the House considered that the scheme should not have been brought forward just now, and that in any case it should form part of a nation-

al plan for the organization of hydro-electric resources. Anyhow, the House was agin it.

Now a whole chorus of praise and approval has been raised to tell the House how right it was. Almost everybody seems pleased except those noble fellows, the directors of the Grampian Electricity Company. But then the way of the public benefactor is almost always a hard one. He is always being misunderstood. It is an ungrateful world.

Question of Succession

Last April, when a Nazi bomb fell on a house in Shortlands, Kent, one of the southern suburbs of London, it killed not only that very eminent and gifted man, the first Lord Stamp, but also his eldest son, the Hon. Wilfrid Stamp. As a result there occurred in the House of Lords last week the discussion of a very odd and interesting point of what might be called Peerage Law. But perhaps the oddest thing about it is that this particular problem seems never to have arisen before.

Did Lord Stamp die first? Did his son survive him for the moment necessary to make him his successor? Is the son's widow to be known as Lady Stamp or as the Hon. Mrs. Stamp? Is the present Lord Stamp, a younger brother, to be regarded as the second or third bearer of the title? The answer to all these questions depended on the decision.

The succession in this case was not involved, as it easily might have been. Wilfrid Stamp's children are all daughters, and so, whatever the decision, his brother would have succeeded to the title. Neither did the question of double succession duties—a dreadfully heavy burden on any estate—enter into the verdict. In May last the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that in the case of civilians killed by enemy action, as in the case of those serving in the Forces, heirs should not have to pay the double duties.

Naturally it is impossible to say, in such a calamity as overwhelmed Lord Stamp and his son, what was the order of their deaths, or whether, as seems likely, they both died in the same instant. But, according to the Law of Property Act, passed in 1925, it is presumed, for purposes of succession to property, that persons killed in a common disaster die in order of seniority. It is only a presumption, of course, but an obviously sensible one; and it does help to solve problems that might otherwise never be solved.

Acting on this precedent, though the Property Act has nothing to do with the succession to hereditary titles, the House of Lords decided that Wilfrid Stamp "momentarily succeeded" his father, that his widow is Lady Stamp, and that his brother is the third Lord Stamp. Not a very important decision in this instance, perhaps, but one that might easily become important in other circumstances. A lot might hang on it.

Decadent?

Whenever some hero of the Bomb Disposal squads deals with a huge time-bomb, newspapers are filled with admiration. It is only natural that they should be. That sort of operation calls for a kind of chilled-steel courage that one would be justified in thinking rarer than almost any other. And yet I wonder if it really is so rare, and if perhaps similar deeds of valor are not being performed every day—and no fuss at all made about them. I think they are, and I'll tell you why.

A couple of days ago I had occasion to watch some Home Guard practices with live ammunition. There was a grand lot of banging away with tommy guns and anti-tank weapons, and then the men took to lobbing over-hand grenades, Mills bombs. Those of us who were merely looking on, lay on our stomachs, on the lee side of a protecting bank, watched the bombs sail through the air, and then



A recent picture of Prime Minister Winston Churchill as he returned from a Fleet inspection to greet a waiting friend. Behind the Prime Minister is Admiral Sir Dudley Pound. Early this week, at the opening session of a war production conference of the National Council of Engineering and Allied Trades Shops Stewards, 500,000 factory workers sent a petition to Churchill to open up a western front "as quickly as possible" and to abandon the "Magenot Line mentality." The workers pledged themselves "to increase production to a degree that will guarantee both maintenance of such a front and aid to our ally the Soviet Union."

ducked down to wait for the detonation and the whistling of the wicked fragments over our heads.

It was great fun until two of the last lot of bombs failed to go off. We waited for a minute or more, and then began to peep over the bank with our tin hats well down over our eyes, to find that everyone else was doing the same thing. Every bank had its row of round steel blobs along the top, and all eyes were fixed on that harmless-looking bit of grass and gravel fifty or sixty yards away, where lay two exceedingly deadly bits of military mechanism that might explode at any moment, and hurl lozenge-shaped lumps of metal a good 200 yards in all directions.

A Mills bomb is a small thing compared to a time-bomb, which may weigh as much as 500 pounds or more, but there is little difference if you are close to one when it goes off. You are just as dead in the first case as in the other, though there is more of you left to pick up. So we waited, wondering what was going to be done about them, and feeling no desire at all to take any active part in the proceedings, not unless we could bring the bank along with us, and push it over on top of them.

We waited for about five minutes. And then the two sergeant-instructors, who had been directing the practice, climbed out of their pit, walked over to where the bombs had fallen, hunted for them in the tall grass, found them, and without more ado bent down and unscrewed the bases out of them, making them as harmless as a couple of window-weights. Then they went on with their work, just as if handling live Mills bombs with the spring released were merely a rather boring bit of routine.

They made no fuss about it. Neither did anyone else. No one cheered. No one even said, "Good work!" or "Well done!" or any of the other things you might expect people to say. No one said anything at all—it would have seemed an impertinence. But most of us, I think, looked at those two quiet young fellows with a somewhat shame-faced appreciation of the superb quality of their nerve.

They made us feel very humble but also proud—proud to think that the armies of Britain are probably full

of lads like them, who do very dangerous things simply as part of the job, with no thought or prospect of special recognition. And yet only a few years ago elderly gentlemen in their comfortable chairs were talking and writing about the decadence of modern youth. Decadent my God!

Tobacco Substitutes

Most men have at some time or other in their boyhood experimented with substitutes for tobacco—dried leaves, hay, almost anything that looked as if it would burn slowly enough. I don't imagine that such efforts at research are ever very successful. My own recollections are of streaming eyes, a blistered tongue, and a taste that nothing seemed able to wash away. Better the blandest and forbidden cigarette, even at the risk of a subsequent visit with father to the woodshed.

But harsh times bring harsh necessities. The man who must smoke and can't get tobacco is driven to some queer expedients, just as in the roasting days of Prohibition intemperate men concocted in their cellars—strange brews that either gave them a pain in the stomach or threatened to blow the top of their head off—sometimes both. So in England now, reckless fellows are smoking coltsfoot, chrysanthemum leaves, raspberry leaves, lavender, and even watercress, in the hope of finding something that will behave and taste a little like tobacco.

There has recently appeared in The Times an amusing and quite extensive correspondence about it, with each of the writers earnestly recommending his own special brand of herbal poison. Again how like the dear dead days of Prohibition the deader the better! But it cannot be said that any of the letters are particularly convincing, though coltsfoot does seem to have possibilities of a sort.

It is a plant rather like a dandelion, which apparently gardeners and countryfolk use quite often to mix with their tobacco and eke out their supply. But then gardeners and farmhands probably have fairly robust taste in such matters. Personally I feel that it would merely spoil what little tobacco I manage to get.

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THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

There'll Be Some Changes Made

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IT'S always a good idea to "make-up" to a new season, says Helena Rubinstein, beauty authority, especially when the season is Fall and a winter brimful of many activities extends before you. To ease you gracefully over the Fall-to-Winter transition period, Madame Rubinstein offers "Make-Over," a stream-lined metamorphosis service which does just what it says—makes you over into a glorious new woman. Just two hours, during which you acquire a shining lustrous head of hair, a new coiffure, a fresh, vibrant complexion, and a carefully considered make-up especially designed for you—and all this for less than you would pay for a new hat. Think of it—a new face for less than the price of a Fall hat! More than this, you not only emerge re-sculptured, your face artistically framed in a coiffure that highlights your profile, accenting its best points, minimizing any imperfections of contour, but—and here is the real appeal—you have had a lesson in dramatizing yourself—so that with this newly acquired technique you can go to work on yourself at home, any time—and produce a new, more attractive you.

The "Make-Over" begins with a Herbal Shampoo fresh, clean and sweet-smelling which is applied after a delicious, vigorous brushing that stimulates the circulation in the scalp, makes it tingle with new vitality—and frees all loose dust particles from the hair, restoring its natural sheen. Then one of the hair stylists does wonderful, youthful things with your hair, giving you one of his newest "forecast coiffures" for Fall.

A scientific face treatment follows during which your skin is diagnosed first then the special creams and lotions are used which bring the quickest results for your type of skin. Maybe your skin is excessively dry after a summer in the out of doors. You will be massaged with an extra-rich nourishing cream that puts back the natural oils the summer sun has dried out. Maybe your summer tan has faded to an unsatisfactory yellow. A bleaching stimulant will be used to whip up circulation and clear away unwanted tan and restore the skin's normal fairness and glow. Deft fingers will work skillfully on tiny squint lines around the eyes, too-deeply set character lines from nose to mouth to soften all lines and give the skin the soft, satin, smooth, rounded look that every woman envies.

Finally, you learn how to heighten your intrinsic attractiveness through the art of personality make-up. You watch how carefully an expert selects colors of foundation film, rouge, lipstick, powder and eye shadow—each one designed to complement and heighten your own coloring—picking up your prettiest skin tones, complementing your hair coloring, accentuating your eye color.

"Make-over" is a fascinating adventure into the realm of beauty at the price of only a few dollars and two hours of your time.

Cutting a Figure

If illustrated magazines are required reading on your list, perhaps you've noticed the strange figures being cut of late by American women in evening dress. The frocks are the last word in the so-called "pencil silhouette" which means that the lines follow very closely those of the figure, but as for the figures inside them—my, my! If the girls insist upon going corsetless or wearing girdles that don't gird, they should stick to the concealment of diird frocks, or else stay out of camera range.

We should say that it would be a fair estimate that only one woman in a thousand can wear successfully the demanding lines of this season's frocks without doing something about her figure. And the foundation garment that goes under them is the real secret of whether these

dressess can be worn successfully or not. It is the task of smoothing out and giving that long, lean line that figure-revealing dresses must have as a base on which to look their best.

Even the naturally slender figure needs some such assistance, just as do those of larger proportions. And don't say that you won't wear a foundation garment because it restricts your freedom. As an excuse that's definitely old hat. A good foundation garment not only can do wonderful things for the appearance it

makes you feel more of a piece, too. For instance in "Ligne Lelong" garments one finds perfect figure control—and it's done by means of lots of wizardry in the matter of construction and without steel boning. Cleverly designed fabric panels thin the hips and other heavy points of the figure while permitting freedom of body movement. Even the heaviest figure succumbs to its persuasion without a murmur of protest.

Of course, it is absolutely essential that one be prepared to devote a little time and care in the selection and fitting of such a garment.



The 1941-42 dinner dress in pencil silhouette has a tunic with a suggestion of a peplum and shirred softness through the long midriff. The jeweled corsage is done in sequins. The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.



When British shoe manufacturers collaborated recently in an exhibit of their wares these two suede sport shoes were typical of the importance now being attached to bright uppers and gaily adorned platform soles. The shoe at the left has a heavy orange colored rubber sole spotted with green to match the upper. At right, an accordion marked sole.



Out of the necessity in England for warm footwear have grown such styles as these. They have fleece linings for warmth, fur cuffs for chic. The shoe at the left has a striped rubber sole, while the shoe of pigskin, shown at the right, has the conventional walking heel and sole.

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The judging board, composed of prominent Canadian business men, will be headed by the eminent literary authority B. K. Sandwell, editor of SATURDAY NIGHT.

The purpose of this COTY "VERTIGE" CONTEST, offered to Canadian readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, is to discover the word or the paraphrase that will best translate the name "VERTIGE" with its full French meaning, and convey the imaginative qualities so intriguingly suggested by "LE VERTIGE" (a literal translation of the French word which means dizziness, faintness or swooning, is not acceptable).

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MR. AL JOLSON is not an old man; if *Who's Who In The Theatre* is to be believed (which is admittedly a debatable point) he was only 55 last May 26. That is the very prime of life. A critic who was fifty-five would consider himself to be at the top of his form, and critics age more rapidly than actors. Why then does Mr. Jolson's latest production contain so much apology, direct and indirect, for his age? He has been on the stage for 42 years and his name has been perfectly familiar to anyone who cares for the theatre for at least twenty of those years. Why apologize for the fact that he is not a young, half-trained song-and-dance man with experience of only two seasons? In

AT THE THEATRE

Sonny Boy Defies Time

BY ROBERTSON DAVIES

his *genre* Mr. Jolson is The Old Maestro, and will doubtless remain so for another ten years.

Al Jolson has personality and technique of a very rare order. He has a phenomenal ability to make himself likeable, whatever he does. Per-

sonally I cannot abide his sentimental songs or his quasi-pathetic Yiddish humor, but I have the highest regard for the man himself; my attitude toward him is that of a Pilgrim Father toward a charming tavern-keeper, for I love the sinner while hating his sin. But Al Jolson has a winning way and a surety of touch, a rapport with his audience, which would spread a guffaw through the pews of a tabernacle. Such ability commands respect and there is no doubt that, within the limits of his personality (which is very extensive) and his material (which is very narrow) he is an artist of the highest order, and one whom no student of the theatre should neglect to see and study.

AUDIENCEs do not go to the theatre to see and study; they go, very properly, to be amused, and Al Jolson, in a *Variety* phrase, rolls 'em in the aisles. But it is difficult for the spectator not to feel as he used to feel when watching the performances of Sir John Martin-Harvey in this country; he was watching something which was exciting, brilliant and perfect of its kind, which was also something of a vanished age. Like Sir John, Al Jolson is magnificent in his own line, and will continue to be so as long as he cares to charm us. But *Hold On To Your Hats* and *The Corsican Brothers* have had their day except perhaps in the movies, which are always fifty years behind the theatre in these matters.

To deal more particularly with the play, some things in it were very, very good and some others, in the

opinion of the present writer, were very, very bad. The chief item on the good side is, of course, Al Jolson himself. The piece got off to a very bad start with a horrible scene of noisy shouting and locker-room jokes, featuring three vocalizing wags called the Radio Aces. But then, like jam after a worm-powder, came Mr. Jolson, to delight us with a brilliant monologue, full of local references (jokes about Simpsons and the Royal York slay a Toronto audience) and funniness of a distinctly high order. Every time he appeared he was good, except for one scene in which he dressed as a woman; the jokes about his lack of pectoral development were watered Minsky. Another comedian of great originality was an Indian whom I cannot identify from the program, but he is unmistakable on the stage. He seemed to defy the laws of gravity at times, and there is always room for such men. Mr. Jolson's group of his old songs was the hit of the evening, "Mammy" and "Sonny Boy" can call forth a tear even in 1941. It was doubly interesting to hear these songs as, since their first appearance, Constant Lambert has anatomized them so brilliantly in his notable book, *Music Ho!* Lambert's analysis is right, but that does not alter the fact that these songs can move an audience as much better music cannot.

On the debit side, the microphones must come first. Are modern singers so lacking in volume that they cannot make themselves heard without these abominations? When men sing through them the effect is merely noisy, but when women use them every coarse, rough tone is exaggerated until a dewy heroine is made to seem the possessor of a whisky voice. A pox on all public-address systems! It is a pity that Collette Lyons, the ingenue, must be placed among the liabilities of this show. She looks like Lotta Crabtree, but she acts like Martha Raye, whose mugging is only acceptable when she does it herself. Finally, much of the script of this piece was commonplace. Sex is, admittedly, the best joke in the world, but one likes a rest from even a good joke now and then. And a lot depends on who is making the joke. Some authors serve their sex straight; others mix it with wit.

All of the foregoing boils down to this: Al Jolson is wonderful, but *Hold On To Your Hats* is a mediocre musical comedy. Go to see Mr. Jolson; he is worth it.

Family Portrait

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

FATHER DAY'S outlines have broadened considerably since he first appeared in the pages of *The New Yorker*. The original Father was a majestic figure recollected in the spirit of comedy. The present Father is almost pure comic, much closer to Edgar Kennedy or even Mr. W. C. Fields than to the resonant parent of Clarence Day's sketches. Mother Day too has been considerably enlivened, her bustle fairly twinkling as she hurries up and down stairs. A touch of Tarkington comedy has been added for the younger Days, considerable old-fashioned sentiment has been thrown in, and the result is an evening's entertainment which is a good many removes in spirit from the Clarence Day original.

It is very amusing entertainment just the same. Louis Calhern's Father, with his fierce moustaches and splendidly tailored figure looks less like a New York business man of the last generation than like one of those Nineteenth Century guardsmen that William Makepeace Thackeray used to draw. He acts however with a majestic fury and volatility that are wonderful to watch. Father indeed overwhelms the action to such an extent that when he is withdrawn temporarily nothing seems to be happening on the stage. It is Father's play and he keeps it, like his treasured wallet, tightly buttoned in his pocket every minute.

Under the circumstances Dorothy Gish had to heighten the Mother Day characterization merely in order to survive. Faced by such odds a less adroit actress than Miss Gish might have taken refuge in parody. Apart from her tendency to waggle her bustle in exit however Miss Gish keeps her dignity and has her matronly triumph in the end.

The costumes are charming, and the single set, a Victorian dining and living room has all the richness and variety of its period, without being too consciously "quaint."



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FILM PARADE

Shaw, The Ink Bottle Imp

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS



Jeanne Dusseau, well known Canadian soprano, will be guest artist at the opening concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's 20th Season, at Massey Hall on Tuesday, October 28.

IT IS clear by this time that one of the reasons for George Bernard Shaw's tough survival as a dramatist is his dazzling ambiguity. A playwright who can never be pinned down securely to one point of view can't possibly be dated—an angle that probably occurred to Mr. Shaw himself over fifty years ago.

Since *Major Barbara* deals with the eternal topics of Salvation and Damnation and Mr. Shaw himself skips agilely between the two points of view, defending and damning alternately or even simultaneously, the comedy after all these years seems remarkably lively and contemporary. This is at least partly illusory. *Major Barbara* isn't contemporary for what it offers by way of modern thinking but largely for what it lacks in old-fashioned prejudice. Like Mr. Shaw it has come through the years untouched by dogmatism and fresh as paint. And if you occasionally feel that you wish to Heaven Mr. Shaw would stop skittering about and settle for at least two minutes on some solid ground of eternal truth, that is probably exactly the way the original audience felt away back in 1905.

It's at least a dozen years since I saw *Major Barbara* on the stage. And now the screen version seems infinitely more audacious and novel than the stage original seemed then. This too is probably illusory. We are so little accustomed to intellectual perversity and brilliant dialectics on the screen that the effect is extraordinarily, perhaps exaggeratedly, sharp and exciting. Probably one would have to go back to the stage, with its firmer intellectual tradition and its more limited material resources to evaluate *Major Barbara* properly.

It is certain however that it would be impossible to play it better than it is played here. Even Bernard Shaw with his rich memories of Ellen Terry and Mrs. Patrick Campbell must have been fully satisfied with Wendy Hiller as his *Major Barbara*. Wendy Hiller has everything a Shaw heroine needs—intelligence, a vivid face, one of the loveliest voices to be heard on the screen, and an emotional warmth and depth to supplement Shaw's rather flinty cerebralism. She is probably everything he ever imagined for his heroine, with something over; a humanity and ardor that never quite came out of the Shaw inkwell. Rex Harrison, as a rule much too mannered an actor for my taste, is happily cast in the highly mannered role of Professor Adolphus. There is a beautiful piece of acting too, bland and impish, by Robert Morley as Munitions Millionaire Undershaft. When you add to all this Emyln Williams, Marie Lohr, and Sybil Thorndyke in what are practically bit parts, together with a wonderfully smooth and lavish production (undertaken incidentally un-

der the most racking conditions of blitzkrieg) you realize how remarkably Mr. Shaw has been served by the tireless Gabriel Pascal.

However the octogenarian had quite a busy finger in the piece himself. According to all accounts Mr. Shaw took over the job of super-production and with his indomitable

spryness seized on every advantage the screen had to offer—the impressive crowd-scenes, the vast architectural splendors of the Undershaft Munitions Works, all the scope and detail the camera could bring to his play's enrichment.

Major Barbara is without doubt the talkiest picture of the season. But if we are to have ideas on the screen in place of action they had better be George Bernard Shaw's ideas than almost anyone else's.

Target for Tonight is a fifty minute long British documentary which will be released on local screens within the next few weeks. This is a minute-by-minute record of a British bombing flight over Freyhausen, with no actors but the men who organized and carried off the raid, and no

"drama" beyond the unparalleled drama of their own everyday lives. Disciplined, free from showmanship, almost business-like as it is, this is probably one of the most unforgettable pictures ever put on celluloid.

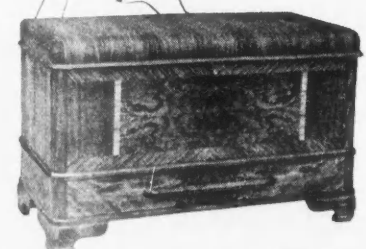
EVERY cliché ever invented for the typical Western has been conscientiously included in *Honky Tonk*. It was then enriched with Clark Gable and Lana Turner. Clark Gable wears his hair ferociously tousled, Lana Turner wears black triple-sheer underwear and lots and lots of lovely nighties. At the risk of stirring up ancient trouble I may add that *Honky Tonk* has all the naughty turns that once set the Decency Legionnaires astride their crusading broomsticks. It's a thankless world for reformers.

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Ruth Draper, most celebrated of modern monologists, will appear at Eaton Auditorium for three days, from Thursday, October 30, to November 1.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Miss Steber's Beautiful Singing

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE young American soprano Eleanor Steber won a triumph under difficult circumstances at Eaton Auditorium last week. She was suddenly sent to Toronto as substitute for a delightful artist, Anna Kaskas whose popularity was shown by the fact that seats on the platform had been sold. Before the almost unknown new-comer had been singing five minutes all disappointment was forgotten; and for the rest of the evening the beautiful and rarely-gifted girl had the

audience in the hollow of her shapely hand. Early in the summer Miss Steber appeared as guest artist at the Proms but in such surroundings did not reveal the confidence and distinction abundantly apparent last week though nearby listeners were impressed with her beauty and the softness of her intonation. In a recital hall she is a different and radiant being, surprisingly mature as an interpreter, for one of such limited experience.

Few had heard of Miss Steber until she made a success in the charming role of Sophie in *Rosencavalier* at the Metropolitan Opera House last winter. She is a Virginia girl and owed her first training, it is said, to her mother. Her subsequent schooling must have been very good indeed for she handles the most difficult numbers with ease and authority.

Shades of Nordica

It was while she was singing "Ah fors e lui," (Violetta's aria in Verdi's *Traviata*) with ravishing fluency, warmth and tenderness, that memories of nearly 50 years ago came back to me, and she became, as it were, a reincarnation of the Lillian Nordica of the early nineties. Now Lillian Nordica was not merely a glorious singer, but the tallest, fairest and most magnetic prima donna of her time.

Eleanor Steber possesses much the same type of physical beauty as Nordica, and is almost as wonderfully endowed vocally. She is seemingly richer in musical intuitions, the lack of which Nordica disguised from the public by indefatigable rehearsal with coaches like Walter Damrosch. Judging from her rendering of lovely French and Spanish songs Eleanor Steber has had no such difficulty in acquiring a precious and distinguished song repertory. She sang the simple song *Carra Me Back to Ole Virginia*, mezzo voice, as only a woman who is naturally a musician could sing it. In a number like Bachelet's *Chère Nuit* she handled her phrases like a

gifted violinist. A notable feature was the resurrection of two singularly charming English songs by composers more or less forgotten, in both of which she revealed the luscious evenness of her voice and her skill in vocalization. One was *Over Hill, Over Dale* by Thomas Cooke, an Irish composer who died in 1848; the other Lucinda's Air which the celebrated violinist Geminiani composed for interpolation in Arne's opera *Love in a Village*, contemporary with *The Beggar's Opera*. The text was by Isaac Bickerstaffe, which as readers of *The Spectator* know, was the pseudonym of Sir Richard Steele.

McArthur and Others

Owing to various causes the public did not respond as well as expected to a special concert in aid of war victims, given by the Promenade Symphony Orchestra as an aftermath to its season at Varsity Arena. This was the more regrettable because three of the finest artists heard in the preceding concerts donated their services; and it was a delightful program throughout.

None of the many conductors heard during the past summer made a more profound impression than Edwin MacArthur, who, though Denver-born, is of Canadian descent.

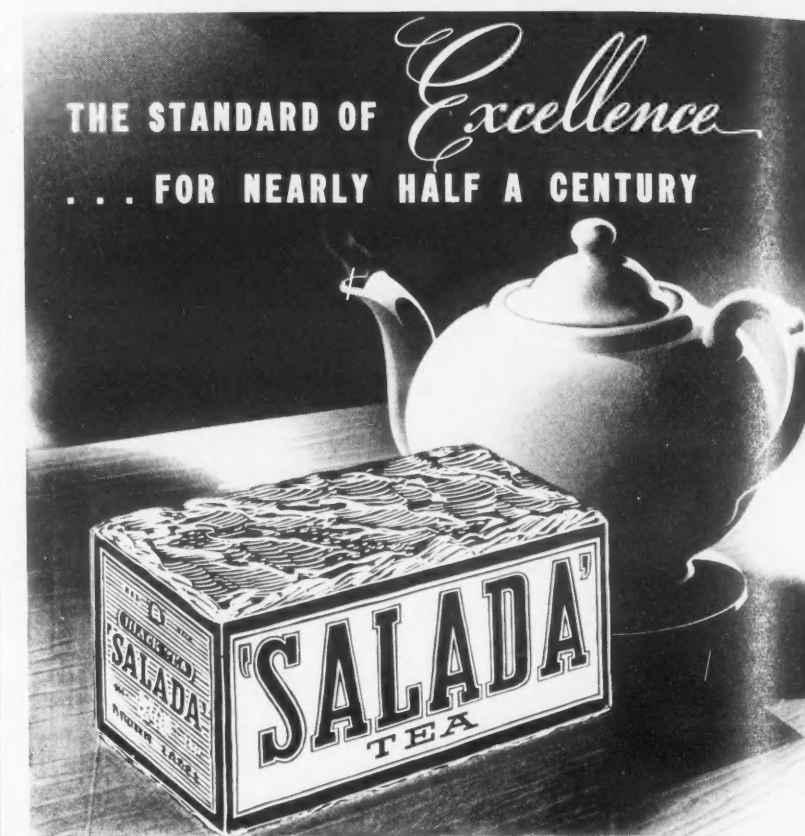
From a critical standpoint, because it is heard only on rare occasions, the principal event was Weber's beautiful *Konzertstück* in F minor for piano and orchestra; captivating in melodic and harmonic devices, classic in transparency, but rich in romantic feeling. It is ideally suited to the style of the superb pianist, Lubka Kolesa whom chance has made a resident of Canada. When she played with the Proms in July one ventured the opinion that no pianist could surpass her in certain phases of pianism such as staccato. The elegance, brilliance and spontaneity of her art had ample opportunity in the graces of Weber. With a responsive conductor like Mr. McArthur working in collaboration pianists present said that they had on few occasions heard anything so satisfying and stimulating. Many listeners were also grateful that she repeated the Schutt arrangement of *Blue Danube* which proved a delight on her first visit. Lovers of Strauss were also made happy by the orchestra's rendering of the *Emperor Valse*.

The other artist to share the honors of what was a really memorable occasion was the young Welsh baritone, Thomas Ll. Thomas, who established himself in local regard a month ago. His buoyant personality, noble clean-cut tones, and exceptional gift for dramatic expression were exhibited in two of the most famous lyrics in the French baritone repertory, the rollicking *Brindisi* (Drinking Song) from Thomas' *Hamlet* and Mephisto's sinister chanson, *The Golden Calf* from Gounod's *Faust*.

The Casavant Society of Toronto founded a few years ago to promote interest in the organ as a concert instrument opened its present season at Eaton Auditorium on October 15th. The artist of the occasion was Virgil Fox of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, one of the most gifted American virtuosi of the instrument. His program began with a *Ragadon* by Campra, a predecessor of Bach, followed by short works from the pen of the latter. Most of the numbers were modern, including works by the Italians, Bossi and Manari, and the Frenchmen Tournemire and Marcel Dupre.

Coming Events

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Ernest MacMillan, will give the first concert of its Twentieth Season at Massey Hall, Tuesday, October 28. The guest artist will be Jeanne Dusseau,



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the Canadian soprano who was, until recently, a leading soprano in the Sadlers Wells Opera Company in London. At this first concert a performance will be given of the *Lento Elegance* from the Violin Concerto of the late Luigi von Kunits, conductor of the Orchestra from 1923 until 1931. This year the ten subscription concerts will begin at 8.30 p.m. and finish at 10.30 p.m. and not at 8.45 p.m. and 11 o'clock as last season.

Ruth Draper, who is known all over the world as the greatest of dramatic monologists, will appear at Eaton Auditorium from Thursday to Saturday, October 30 to November 1. The performance on Friday night will be sponsored by the Good Neighbour's Club in order to raise funds for the relief of aged and unemployable men and women. The programs will include such established favorites as

Opening A Bazaar, Three Women And Mr. Clifford and A Church in Italy, as well as new works by Miss Draper.

The Women's Musical Club of Toronto begins its 44th season with a recital in Eaton Auditorium by Audrey Mildmay, famous for her appearances with the Glyndebourne opera organization in England; this artist is particularly celebrated as an interpreter of Mozart opera. The recital will be at 3 p.m. on Monday, November 3.

The Free French in Toronto take pleasure in announcing that they have received an English film from London relating to the activities of the Free French.

This film will be shown at the Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park, on Thursday October 30, at 8.30 p.m. Admission free for all associate members of the *Comité des Français Libres*. All others 25 cts.

British Schools Defy Nazis

BY DAVID ENGLAND

The problem of providing educational facilities for British children evacuated from the cities is now almost completely solved. Less than 3 per cent are now getting less than full-time education.

Furthermore, the health of the children has improved and they are learning things they would never have touched in the cities.

ONE of the most praiseworthy efforts on Britain's Home Front is the way in which the children of Britain have defied the efforts of Nazi terrorism to frighten them. Something like universal education is being restored, and, as the outcome of good organization, the number of interruptions has been reduced to a minimum.

Inevitably at the beginning of the war, when conditions were unprecedented, disorganization set in, particularly in the big industrial areas. Much of this has been straightened out. Another result of war-time conditions is an increase in juvenile delinquency. This is no new thing for it was experienced in the last war.

Britain's Board of Education and Home Office have just issued a circular about this, which was not at all unexpected. The black-out offers many temptations, and the absence of fathers in the Forces and the break-up of family life have seriously affected home discipline. Similarly, depleted school staffs, absenteeism, the dispersal of schools, and air raid disturbances have all helped to lessen the usual beneficial influences of regular attendance.

Almost Normal

Fortunately things are swiftly returning to something like normal. Mr. J. Chuter Ede, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, has just given some striking facts. Full-time education is now available once more for 96.5 per cent of the elementary school children in the country, a considerable improvement on the end of last year. Less than three per cent of Britain's 4,600,000 children are now getting something less than full-time education. It is

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But with my eyesight, if I wore one
It probably would be just my luck
To walk into a ten-ton truck!

MAY RICHSTONE.

astonishing how few children have been gravely affected in health by air raids. Warnings must affect them as they do all of us, but their coolness and pluck have been impressive, and many parents have thanked the teachers for the training given them.

One of the most encouraging features of war time educational conditions is the way in which the children have withstood disease. There have been more colds and minor ailments, but the Ministry of Health's worst fears of sweeping epidemics have not been realized. On the other side of the picture is the better health which children evacuated from city areas are enjoying in the camp schools and village billets.

Good Mental Effect

One official from a big city visited its evacuees in South Wales. On his return he reported: "I got the impression that the children were distinctly happy and healthy. They are going to bed earlier, getting a more varied diet, learning to eat and enjoy—for the first time—fresh veg-

etables. These things and the complete change in their surroundings are having a good mental effect on them."

Another visited Devon and Cornwall, and his observations agreed with the above: "The excellent care given to them by their foster-parents is reflected in their obvious good health. They are clear-eyed and clear-skinned, and can no longer be picked out as city children. Their reaction to the beauty of the country and the

lure of country life is pronounced."

Such children are learning as part of their regular curriculum subjects which they would never have touched in the city. Among them are rural science, gardening, and bee-keeping. In many respects this country life is solving Britain's "back to the land" problem, for quite a proportion of the boys say they want to keep in the country, and express a preference for work on the land. A number are already doing agricultural work.



Miss Barbara Hope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Malcolm Hope of Pembroke, Ont., one of ten occupational therapists to leave Canada recently for service in the British Isles. The ten therapists were sent by the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy at the request of the Department of Health for Scotland and the British War Office. They are stationed in Edinburgh at Astley-Ainslie Institution, hospital-school, where the occupational therapy branch of the training was organized by Canadians, and is now under the direction of Miss Jean Hampson of Toronto.



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CONCERNING FOOD

Tea For Two or More

BY JANET MARCH

IT IS impossible to imagine how we ever got along without tea, yet if you are interested in its history it is only since the 1600's that our ancestors got the chance of using it. The Chinese had the jump on us as they have been enjoying it on the record since 2737 B.C., and probably long before this in confidence. Certainly it seems doubtful that the British Empire could fight a war without tea today, for all the novels and books of non-fiction which tell the tale of bombings and fightings, feature tea. If your house is blown up you run down the street to someone else's. If the gas mains are broken you stick your kettle on the open flame from the pipe out in the middle of the road, making tea till the authorities extinguish your heat supply. Tea does something to the spirit and the body that no other drink seems to be able to achieve. The English know this and no difficulties will stop a tea lover from brewing his pet drink. Far easier in a bombed city with gas pressure low, water mains sometimes off, to take a drink which comes to you ready made in a bottle, but that won't do. The Empire brews its tea come hell or high water.

To help you make and drink good tea there is a new glass tea pot on the market to match your coffee maker. It has a wide mouth to allow for cleaning with the whole hand, for all housekeepers know about tannin and how it sticks. You boil your water in the pot and, as it is glass, you can see as soon as it does boil, for freshly boiled water is one of the secrets of good tea. Then you put the tea in, taking the pot right off the heat at once, and as soon as it has reached the color of the strength you like there you are, you can see where you are at. No more staring into the secret depths of the old-fashioned brown tea-pot. Those of us who, owing to maid shortages, have put away some of the silver, and who don't own one of those lovely looking really old China tea-pots which must be washed with fear and trembling, should try this new style pot. It is useful too as an ice jug for the top keeps the cubes in. Remember, too, that if you still are the owner of an aluminum tea kettle—some houses lost theirs mysteriously that day the movies admitted the young for a pot—you are prolonging its valuable life by not having to use it for tea making.

If you look at the figures of pounds of tea consumed per head of population in Canada it wouldn't seem as if anybody who could read was left to be taught tea making, but still bad, cold, strong, sour tasting tea gets passed to you all too

often. If you like tea strong, the individual tea bag cult is all right. In this family we like ours weak and no sooner do I get a pot given to me in a restaurant than I hastily haul the bag out. For my taste there is enough tea in each bag for two people, but this is a matter of preference and you may like yours more powerful than the sissy Marc's. Boil fresh water, heat your pot, take the tea pot to the stove, not the kettle to the table—you see that's where the glass pot has an advantage on the old kettle method—let the tea stand only a few minutes, and there you are. In ten minutes you'll feel like a new woman. The next thing to consider is what to eat with your tea.

It's crumpet time again, and really they can't be beaten. Tea and crumpets alone are enough, unless you are giving a party, and there are some who like to gild the crumpet with honey. Sandwiches are always good as a starter, and cheese tea biscuits don't take long to split and heat and butter. Ordinary raisin bread from your baker, toasted and buttered, is fine too. If you are one of the growing army who say that there is nothing like home-made bread, and who are willing to put their ideas into practice how about making croissants and serving them hot from the oven? They take time to make, but they are worth it.

Croissants

- 1 cake of compressed yeast
- 1 cup of sifted bread flour
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt
- 1 tablespoonful of butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful of lard
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of warm skim milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful of sugar

Put the yeast in a cup and cover it with cold water, then sift the flour into a warm mixing bowl, add the salt, and rub in the shortening which should be soft but not melted. Pour the water off the yeast, add the sugar to it and then the warm milk, then stir into the flour mixture beating till the batter is smooth. Cover the bowl and put in a warm place till it is light and full of bubbles. This will take the best part of two hours. Before kneading stir in a lightly beaten egg white, then add one to two quarter cups of flour until the dough comes away from the sides of the bowl. At this point you start kneading it on the floured board or table till the dough is elastic, but it should not be so soft that it sticks to your hands. Put it back in the bowl, cover and put in a warm place to rise to double its size which will take all of two hours. Then roll the dough into a thin square sheet and cut in six inch squares, which in turn must be cut diagonally into triangles. Brush each triangle with milk, and roll the croissant from the cut edge to the point. Curve into a horseshoe shape and put on a greased pan with the points to the outer edge. Brush again with milk and bake in a hot oven. While baking brush twice more with milk to get a nice gloss on the croissants. The oven should be nearly 450 and they will take twenty to thirty minutes to cook. It sounds as if these took longer to make than they do, for though they must stand twice to rise the actual time you spend in working on them is not much and they do taste grand. This dough recipe can be used to make any sort of roll you like, though for ordinary dinner rolls you can leave out the egg white.

There really isn't anything as popular as chocolate cake for tea, and here is a Devil Food recipe I hope you'll like.

Devil Food

- 1 cupful of sugar
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cupfuls of sifted bread flour
- 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sifted dark unsweetened cocoa



A good custard, made in either custard cups or a large mold is one of the easiest possible desserts to make. Just remember to cook it at low heat and don't cook it too long. This simple wholesome dessert can be served dozens of ways. Beat two whole eggs or four egg yolks only enough to blend them, but not long enough to make them bubbly. Add one-fourth cup of sugar, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and blend. Slowly add two cups of scalded milk, stirring all the time. Flavor with one-half teaspoon of vanilla and pour into a baking dish or individual baking dishes. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a 325-degree oven about 40 minutes, or until a thin-bladed knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Remove from the oven and cool at once.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter
- 2 tablespoons of hot water
- 2 eggs
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of milk
- 1 teaspoonful of vanilla

Cream the butter and sugar and add the hot water. Separate the eggs and add the yolks to the butter mixture stirring well. Whip the whites very stiff. Add the milk and vanilla to the mixture, and sift in half of the flour, baking powder, and cocoa, beat well. Add the stiffly beaten whites and the rest of the dry ingredients, and pour into baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven. Ice when cool with—

White Mountain Icing

- 1 egg white
- 1 cupful of sugar
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cupful of water
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of cream of tartar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of vanilla

Boil the sugar and the water until when dripped from a spoon it will spin a thread. Beat the egg white and when frothy add the cream of tartar. When the egg is very stiff, pour on the sugar syrup slowly, add the vanilla and go on beating till when you cut the icing with a knife it leaves a clean cut. Then spread on the cake.

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Left-over cold roast meat cut into meat cubes, 2 cups canned tomatoes, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, 2 medium-sized onions, 3 medium carrots, 3 or 4 outside pieces celery, a one-inch strip of green pepper. Salt to taste, 1 teaspoon Lea & Perrins Sauce.

Melt butter in heavy frying pan, add parsley, onion, carrots, celery and green pepper—all cubed. Cover and cook gently for 15 minutes. Add 2 or more cups meat, the gravy and canned tomatoes. Cover tightly and simmer gently for 45 minutes. Add salt to taste, more water if necessary, and Lea & Perrins Sauce. Simmer for 45 minutes longer. Serve with toast points.

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Who Wants A Nice Pussy?

BY P. W. LUCE

EIGHT years ago a cat adopted us. It was a nondescript animal of indeterminate lineage, betraying in its conformation and coloration a multitude of moral lapses on the part of its ancestors. We did our best to discourage its presence, but without good results. Cats are impervious to hints, insults, threats, and mild assaults with a kitchen broom. They stick closer than a brother who is trying to borrow money, and a home that is good enough for you is good

The author shows how one female cat becomes 35,000 assorted cats in eight years and opines that this is a lot of cats to have around the house.

enough for them if they can have the softest cushion on the best chair as a right, and not merely as a privilege.

When it was clear that this cat had definitely made up its mind to be our permanent non-paying guest, we called an extraordinary session of the household for the purpose of selecting a name for the creature. We wanted something short and snappy, something distinctly original, and something topical. Also, we had to have a name that could be either masculine or feminine, for we had no veterinary on the premises and were completely in the dark as to whether it was a he or a she.

We worked all the way down the alphabet, with no more arguments than one would reasonably expect. We rejected names famous in cat history, and names never yet borne by cat. We discarded the names of heroes of the moment, being unsure of what the future held in store for them. (Imagine the number of curs slinking around today afflicted with the name of Lindy!) We turned thumbs down on all comic strip characters. In short, we were so critical and so selective that we were half way down the "Z's" in Webster's Unabridged before we found what we wanted.

Zip!

That, we agreed, was the ideal name for our cat. Unique, easy to remember, friendly without being too familiar, and an abbreviated compliment to one of the great discoveries of the century which had just made its appearance: the zipper.

Everybody almost understands how the zipper works, but not quite. The same applies to our cat. Even after this long acquaintance we have to take it on trust.

One thing, though, that we soon learned about Zip was that she was of the gentler sex. As a matter of cold hard fact, she was in what the Victorians politely described as "an interesting condition" when she arrived, and she has been that way far too often ever since. Maternity is chronic with her, and as a result I, who am the meekest of men, have been roundly abused because I have taken drastic methods of dealing with the bi-annual epidemic of kittens.

BRUTE I've been called, and heartless and cruel. Gentle ladies have shrunk with horror from me when they have learned I am the private executioner of this establishment, and I have been repeatedly urged to refrain from this shocking sacrifice of innocent lives. Far better, I am advised, have more cats than I need around the place than descend to the depths of infamy with such monsters as Nero, Borgia, Bluebeard, and MacBeth. In the last resource, I am pointedly reminded, one can always give kittens away.

A kitten, no doubt. A few kittens, probably. But a constant recurrence of kittens?

These kind-hearted souls, I am convinced, know little of tabby cats and less of arithmetic. I trust they will bear with me a moment while I try to prove my point by feline mathematics.

My cat Zip is a strong opponent of race suicide. She is a fecund creature who has had two litters a year ever since she came. Sometimes she had three when she felt extraordinarily energetic, but I'll look on the third litters as overages for my statistical purposes, and simply credit her with eight kittens a year, four each time she is brought to bed.

By the law of averages four of these kittens should be females, and four males.

Assuming that I had not been ruthless eight years ago, and had kept every kitten that came along, where would we stand now?

Eight kittens a year over a period of eight years makes up the impressive total of 64 cats, plus the mother cat.

Does any man in his senses want 65 cats around the house? Would my carping critics accept them without cavil if I should leave the lot to them in my will?

Without pausing for an answer in the negative, let us go back seven years and see what is happening to the four tabbies Zip presented me

with. Eun heun. Nature is on the job as usual. Like mother, like daughter. Each she-cat has had eight kittens in twelve months, four of them of the gentler sex. That gives me 16 more mothers-to-be, and we are well away.

The third year we are blessed with 64 little females, the fourth year with 256, the fifth year with 1024, the sixth year with 4096, and the seventh year with the impressive total of 12,384, which is certainly a lot of cats. Exactly 17,844, in case your adding machine isn't handy at the moment.

But that isn't all. There have been as many toms as tabbies, remember, and these, too, have grown to fighting maturity. Add 17,844 to 17,844, and you have 35,688 cats, plus the mother, grand-mother, great grand-mother, great-great-etc.-mother of all the other cats, which makes it 35,699.

SOME, probably, will have died.

Cats do, in spite of their nine lives. So, to be on the safe side, we'll assume I have only 35,000 cats depending on me for shelter and support.

Where am I going to keep this multitude of cats? My house has only one basement, and I need part of this for a furnace, the lawn mower, a discarded screen door, and a few other odds and ends. Even if I put shelves all round to serve as bunks the place would, I fear, be somewhat crowded.

One cat, or two, or even three or four, could be given the run of the house, but we couldn't possibly adopt 35,000 as members of the family. The cats would have to arrange it among themselves to sleep as best they could in the basement. And when you consider what a glutton a cat is for sleep, it is too much to expect the arrangement would always be harmonious.

Probably I will be reminded that cats keep mice away. That is true enough, but I have never had enough mice to warrant the services of 35,000 cats of assorted ages and sizes. Besides, I have a mouse trap.

These cats must be fed. Hungry cats are apt to miaow, and the prospect of 35,000 cats miaouing at one time in different keys is not particularly alluring, especially as they would probably miaow in three eight-hour shifts every day.

As nearly as I can estimate it, these cats would require two short tons of fish heads and pig's liver every twenty-four hours to assuage their pangs of hunger. I would have to see the wholesalers about this; my neighborhood butcher has all he can do to supply his regular customers as it is.

According to the best authorities, an active cat should have a saucerful of milk a day. That's a quarter of a pint, a trifling quantity when dealing with only one cat. But in this case it would mean a little over 100 gallons a day, which I might be able to buy for a little less than \$40, by getting a cash discount.

THE trouble is that I am not a very wealthy man, and \$40 a day would be a serious drain on my bank account if continued over a long period, which it would certainly be. I might even go bankrupt, and then my assets chiefly cats—would be sold to the highest bidder by the sheriff, no doubt at buyer's risk.

With the horrible example of what had happened to me as a result of refraining from nipping the cat increase at its source, how many gentle souls would be willing to follow in my footsteps?

All of them, in theory.

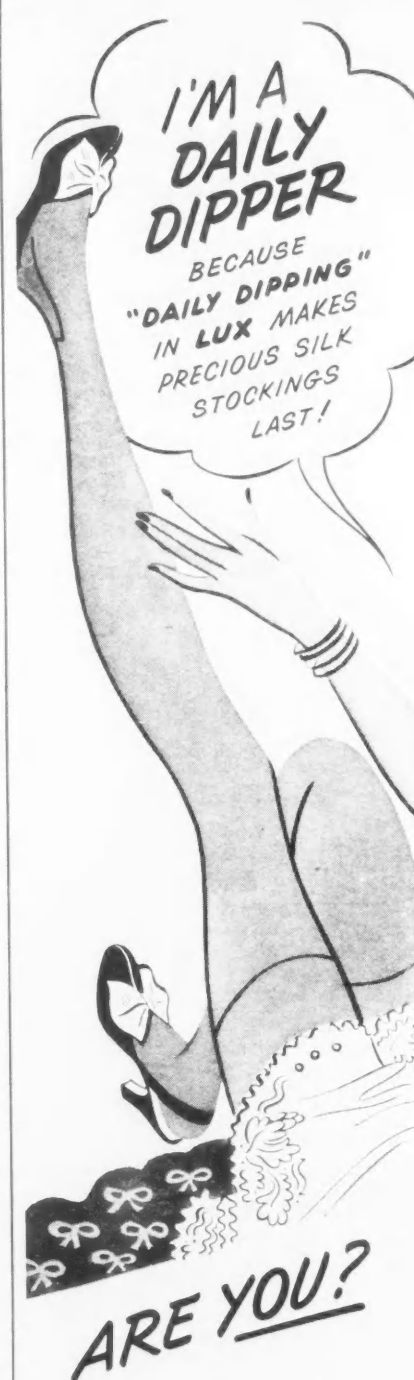
None of them, in practice.

But all of them will continue to give me the same advice in the future as in the past, urging me to keep all the lovely little fluffy darlings and not to be such a brute as to be their Dark Angel with a sack, a brick, and a pail of water.

I'd like to oblige them, the dears, but when I visualize the prospect of 35,000 cats miaouing at me for milk and fish, I harden my heart and carry on in the orthodox way.

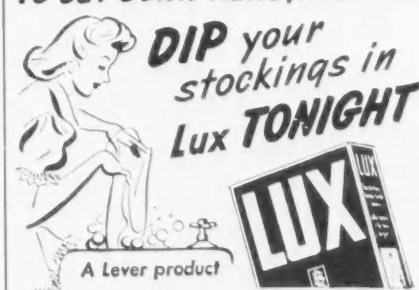
Meanwhile there are signs and portents that Zip is once more in an interesting condition.

Anybody want a kitten?



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What Distinguishes Your Town?

BY MADGE MACBETH

sink in the sticky brine. In fact, stories are told—as of Palestine's Dead Sea—about people who lie on its surface under large umbrellas hours at a time, reading! I also heard that people have smothered in the water.

It's unfortunate to fall on your face anywhere, but certainly you must guard against this eventuality in Manito Lake, for so great is the water's buoyancy that you can't easily get your feet down or turn over. Distinctly unpleasant? I agree.

Far better to experiment with the curative property of the water. Cripples, it is said, lose their lameness, all manner of skin diseases are healed and people have been known to recover from affections of the eyes.

IT HAS been charged that the only town with more idiosyncrasies than a cathedral town is a university town, and the only one queerer than that, is a garrison town. Kingston, Ontario, combines the three. Moreover, it can add to its Cathedral, University and Garrison, a Penitentiary. A further curious fact... I'm told that its military population, at the moment, outnumbers its civil population by several hundred persons, and I call that unique.

Red Deer, Alberta? Well, without being too analytical, I feel that there's a distinct link between the name and the fact that the city harbors the only literary bowyer and fletcher—bow-and-arrow maker to you!—in Canada. Deer, regardless of the color, suggests all aspects of the chase, and that's where we introduce you to Mr. Kerry Wood. Let him speak for himself...

"My interest in wild life conservation fostered my enthusiasm for archery and led to the establishment of this side-line. I am firmly convinced that bow-and-arrow hunting is practical game conservation, and when in the hands of experts these ancient weapons, which have seen service in the hunting fields of the world for over 50,000 years, are just as deadly as the most modern rifles within their range limits, and in many respects broad-head arrows shot from heavy hunting bows are more humane killers than high-powered bullets.

"If you are interested in figures, during the five years I have engaged in the side-line, I have made over eight hundred bows, upwards of five thousand arrows, over twenty-five hundred bow-strings, fifteen hundred arm-guards and finger protectors, and nearly two hundred quivers."

THE Butchart Gardens at Victoria, B.C., are famous far beyond the confines of the Dominion—the only gardens of their kind, I dare say, that we can claim. But Stratford, Ontario, has a garden that it is justly proud of, and which is unique in its own way. I refer to the Shakespeare garden laid out some years ago with all the flowers mentioned in Shakespeare's plays. A great number of these plants had to be imported, and whether or not they have flourished in our climate, I am not sure. Perhaps some interested Stratford reader will tell us more about the venture.

IF THERE is anything more unique in Canada than Lulu Island, I have not heard of it.

I said it was not necessary to go to Palestine or Utah to find a salt sea. Neither have you to go to Holland or Louisiana to find dyked land. Take a trip to Vancouver and proceed south by bus and you will come upon about thirty thousand acres of wonderful silt, squatting more or less in the mouth of the Fraser river. Squatting from three to nine feet below sea level. Hence the dykes which are from four to ten feet high.

Some seven thousand people live on Lulu Island—Japanese, Europeans and Canadians. They do dairying, market gardening and poultry raising; and a considerable amount of fruit is cultivated, mostly berries.

In 1862 the island was named by Colonel Moody, R.E., who was in command of a detachment of Royal Engineers stationed at New Westminster. It seems that a young actress, Lulu Sweet, a member of the first theatrical company ever playing in that city, so captured the audiences with her grace and charm that it was decided to establish a lasting memorial to her. The memorial is not only lasting but it increases every year by ten feet or so.

This is due to the silt and other deposits carried from the mountains and nearby islands along the river. Not many of our famous people have monuments that are self-expanding, but perhaps not many were as charming as Miss Lulu.


Every year, strange and eerie fires break out on the island; not necessarily in the settlements or among the buildings. The ground burns!

I quote from information furnished by a British Columbian who has made a study of Lulu Islands:

"The fires that break out are directly due to the blueberry pickers who carelessly throw matches and cigarette stubs about, and who do not put out their fires properly. The sub-soil of Lulu is very rich in peat deposit—one of our natural resources not yet sufficiently appreciated. In Canada, we merely burn it, but in Europe, it is eagerly sought and bought for medical purposes.

This dry deposit, naturally, is quick to ignite and it smolders for a long time. Fire runs below the surface of the ground and suddenly breaks out, with no apparent reason, far from the point where it started."

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EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET.

"Aren't we ever coming back, Mommy?"



Bravely little Peggy fought back the tears that crowded to her eyes...

Going away this time was so different from the way it had ever been before. Why had the men put everything in a big truck and driven away? ... The comfy chair by the fire where Daddy used to sit ... the table from the porch where they used to have cozy breakfasts in the summer ...

And how could her mother comfort her little girl? What could she do but say, "Maybe, darling—maybe some day things will be the same again."

But she knew that couldn't be. For, as happens so often, her husband hadn't realized what a responsibility a mortgage is. And the life insurance program he had counted on to take care of his wife and little brown-eyed daughter didn't provide quite enough to save the home he built for them.

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"THE BACK PAGE"

Wild Poets I've Known -- Richard Le Gallienne

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

esse may have faded out of literature with the passing of those merchants of bijouterie, but a ruder and perhaps a healthier wind began to blow through our shaken house of life.

YET two things operated to save Richard Le Gallienne. One was a salvaging equanimity; the other was his inner-sanctum industry. He has known his ups and downs. At thirty-one he had savored the full

meaning of fame, when his "Quest Of The Golden Girl" took the world by storm. He survived three marriages, in each case to a singularly beautiful woman, first to Mildred Lee, then to the Danish Julie Nordregard—the mother of the talented and individualistic Eva Le Gallienne—and finally to Irma Hinton Perry, the lovely sister of the lovely Cléo Luce, the sculptress. If he became a man without a country he remained cosmopolite enough to be at home wherever books surrounded

him. If he found that his own books were no longer as glamorous as they once were to this restless world, he remained philosopher enough to know that the order of nature is change.

But here I am, writing of Richard Le Gallienne as though he were no longer alive. He is still with us. When last heard of, before the German occupation of Paris, he was sedately housed at 60 Rue de Vaugirard, sending back to America and the New York *Sun* (the same *Sun* that had once ridiculed him as a Beau Brummel of the ink-pot) those fluent and scholarly "Letters From A Paris Attic" which still attest his mastery of the written word. He is an old man today, half-way between seventy and eighty. But, through that stubborn British solidity behind all the facading frivolity, he has lived on into a generation where the blitzkrieg has superseded the *bon mot*.

RICHARD Le GALLIENNE was one of the few poets I've ever known who looked like a poet. The jealous gods, as a rule, see to it that beautiful song is seldom associated with beautiful plumage. Even the nightingale, I sadly discovered in Oxfordshire, is a dun and insignificant-looking bird. Homer was blind. Shakespeare had a bald pate. Byron limped about on a club foot.

It was different with Le Gallienne. When he came to America, at the end of the last century, he looked all that the most romantic-minded lady should expect of a poet. He had the fatal gift of personal beauty. The classic features, the cameo-like and slightly aquiline profile, the soft and girlish pallor of the face contrasting with the raven-dark and slightly waved hair, worn arrestingly long and parted in the middle à la Oscar Wilde—all combined to mark him as something apart from ordinary mortality. "Dick Le Gallienne isn't a poet," I once heard a fluttered female say of him. "he's a poem!"

MY FIRST glimpse of Le Gallienne was at a musicale at New York's Carnegie Hall. The long-haired poet, on that occasion, occupied a box. He wasn't exactly a violet hidden by a mossy stone. The impression I harvested, in fact, was that the side-line poet was attracting quite as much attention as any hard-working musi-

cian on the stage. That Barrymoreish and arresting face, of course, was further endorsed by certain accentuating eccentricities of attire, the flowing and Byronic black tie, the flowing black Inverness, the black "topper" of burnished silk, and the velvet-black curls that made their filamentous wearer look a little like a human chrysanthemum. For that, remember, was the days of "The Angora School," when celebrity was more orchidaceous and a successful poet was supposed to be a bit of a showman. It was the interregnum of the aesthete, when the *Gottterdammerung* of the Pre-Raphaelites darkened into the murkiness of the London *Yellow Book* and filtered across the Atlantic to make the *Smart Set Magazine* the mouthpiece of the initiate. The Ivory Tower had not yet been superseded by the Anderson Shelter; there was no thought of "Lady Chatterley's Lover" being displaced by the chatter of machine-guns. The literary salon was something more than a publisher's cocktail party, and Art was supposed to walk hand in hand with smartly phrased decadence.

Yet when I first met Le Gallienne, a few weeks later, I got the shock of my life. For behind what had seemed the posturing dandy and the prettified poseur I found a hardheaded north-of-England practicality, an unexpected stubborn British solidity, as hard as the pit at the centre of an over-ripe peach. Le Gallienne, in those days of what has been called the Pink Parade, may have taken on the aspects of a studio idler and a tea-party petticoat-ruffler. But his seven years as a business man in a Liverpool office, apparently, had built an unparaded lead-keel of practicality under all that airy sail-stretch of affectation. He was, in secret, a hard worker, a self-made scholar, an adroit and engaging *flâneur*. His note, at times, may have been light, but this industry was appalling. And his eye, behind the mask, was always on the main issue.

HIS bibliography, in the end, was as arrestingly long as his locks. A mere list of his writings, beginning with "My Lady's Sonnets," away back in 1887, and continuing through anthologies and criticisms and novels and translations and erotic-noted versifying to "There Was A Ship" in 1930, shows clearly enough he was something more than a tea-cup idler and a pansy-wearing boulevardier.

My earlier contacts with him were when I was associated with Bob Mackay on the staff of "Success" and Richard was an occasional contributor to that magazine. He was always graceful as a writer and unusually clearheaded as a commentator. My respect for him as a critic, not unnaturally, went up a notch when he asked me if he might include my "You Bid Me To Sleep" poem in his 1925 "Anthology Of American Verse." My respect for him went down again when he told me I was too prosaically healthy ever to be a poet.

For, when all is said and done, there was something slightly morbid about those *Yellow Book* aesthetes. The sons of Adam, I've found, can get away with only so much refinement. We can be too nice to be true. We seem to need a touch of the Falstaffian to keep us normal. There was a good deal of talk, half a century ago, about the ivory tower. And some of those ivory towers may have stood alluring enough to the eye, but too many of them had bats in their belfries. So the pendulum swung. Delicacy went into the discard. It was a case of trying to make the pencil too sharp. I suppose, and the point breaking off. Let the wave of culture pile up too high, in other words, and it crashes down again, as it did with Wilde and those other decadents of the century-end whom we can now decipher a little more clearly through the light of Freudian research. A certain fin-

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Mrs. Julia McGeary Graham, who died recently, was for 9 years President of the Women's Association of Victoria College, a Life Member of the Missionary Society, and the instigator of the interdenominational day of prayer for women. Mrs. Graham was actively interested in Red Cross work for the relief of bomb victims and comforts for soldiers.

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Britain's Problem of Steel

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain recognized very early in the war that the provision of adequate supplies of steel was one of the main requisites of her war effort. Production was stepped up, and a priority system instituted to make sure none of the precious metal found its way into unessential use. Exports were restricted and imports maintained to the fullest possible extent.

One field in which new energy is needed is that of scrap recovery, says Mr. Layton. There are still unexplored resources. The second line of attack is to coordinate more exactly the system of priorities with the changing needs of the war. The final aspect is that of price, and Mr. Layton says in this connection that "There is a case for application of the same stringency of supervision over price for steel as there is over the prices of the essential foods."

FOR generations past war has been a matter of steel, but in this war it is hardly too much to say that the measure of a country's warlike capacity can be measured by its ability to secure adequate supplies of steel and to turn them into the tools of war. Great Britain has gone a long way towards establishing a real war economy in steel. It was early on decided that home production should be maintained at the fullest possible pitch, with workers reserved from war service for the job, and that there should be a detailed system of priorities to make quite sure that none of the precious metal found its way into unessential use. Secondly, it was decided that, while none except absolutely necessary exports should be permitted, the fullest practicable flow of imports should be maintained.

This is by no means an easy sort of program and credit is due to the Government and the Iron and Steel Control for some commendable progress. The ill fortunes of the early part of the war removed many overseas sources of scrap supply and at the same time made it necessary for Britain's own production to be great-

ly increased, since so much finished equipment has been lost.

It is difficult in the absence of full particulars—an inevitable wartime blackout—to criticize the fine points of our organization for steel supply, but the one point on which new energy is obviously needed is the question of scrap recovery. It is many months since a scheme for collecting scrap was put into operation

and scarcely a week has gone by without some modification of it to enable every source to be tapped. But there is still evidence of considerable resources unexplored and the shortcomings in dealing with the small scrap supplies for which the public was so fervently asked have become a byword.

It is true to say that there is more steel available for consumption in

Great Britain now than ever before in our history. But that is not to say that the steel problem is solved. Even if the curtailment of exports were carried further and if the restrictions on "non-essential" use were intensified, the ratio between a supply and the growing requirements of this mechanized war would still be a spur to action.

The first moves should be made in increasing the total supply of steel. It is doubtful whether we can afford the luxury of any exports at all. It is certain that more use could be made of scrap. It is not disputed by many that civilian users can be pinched even more. The second line of attack is to co-ordinate more exactly the system of priorities with the changing needs of the war. It is admittedly not possible to switch over the priority list at the moment when the War Cabinet says "tanks before aeroplanes" or "ships before tanks." But the priority system should be essentially flexible so that steel resources can be quickly concentrated where they are most needed.

The final aspect is that of price. Steel prices have moved up pretty considerably, but they have not been allowed to get the bit between their teeth. This is a benefit of Government control. The authorities have stated categorically that steel prices will not be raised, and that the existing schedules will remain in force. Since steel is virtually a Government monopoly it is a question for them to decide whether the forces of inflation should be allowed to invade this realm.

Such a course could certainly not be recommended, as it has been recommended elsewhere, on the argument that it would assist production.



Lord Gort, Commander of the British Expeditionary Force in France, whose official despatches were published last week. See "Front Page" comment.

Nor could the issue be made one of labor, since irrespective of the wages paid the steel industry is in a position where it can, if it chooses, order an increase in the volume of available labor. The price question is important, however, because steel, which is a major plank of war also paves the road of peace, and the war organization of production and prices will be the determining factor in the initial peacetime set-up. Seen in that light there is a case for the application of the same stringency of supervision over price for steel as there is over the prices of the essential foods.

Lobster For Sale!

BY J. R. O'KELL

War cut off the foreign market for Canadian lobster and until early in May, 1941, it looked as though the lobster fisherman and the canning industry were in for a bleak time for the duration.

The appointment of a lobster controller solved the difficulty and the entire 1940 lobster pack was completely sold by January, 1941, with sales in Canada up over 467 per cent and distribution in the U.S. up over 400 per cent.

LITTLE people right across the face of the earth are being pushed about to fit patterns. This is an era of pattern-making. Because we in Canada are fighting to defend the right of human personality so antithetical to the purposes of Nazism, the inevitable process of pattern-making necessary to Canada's participation in this war must carry the least amount of human distress. Where readjustments affect the livelihood of certain groups in this country, it is our job to organize for them some form of quid pro quo.

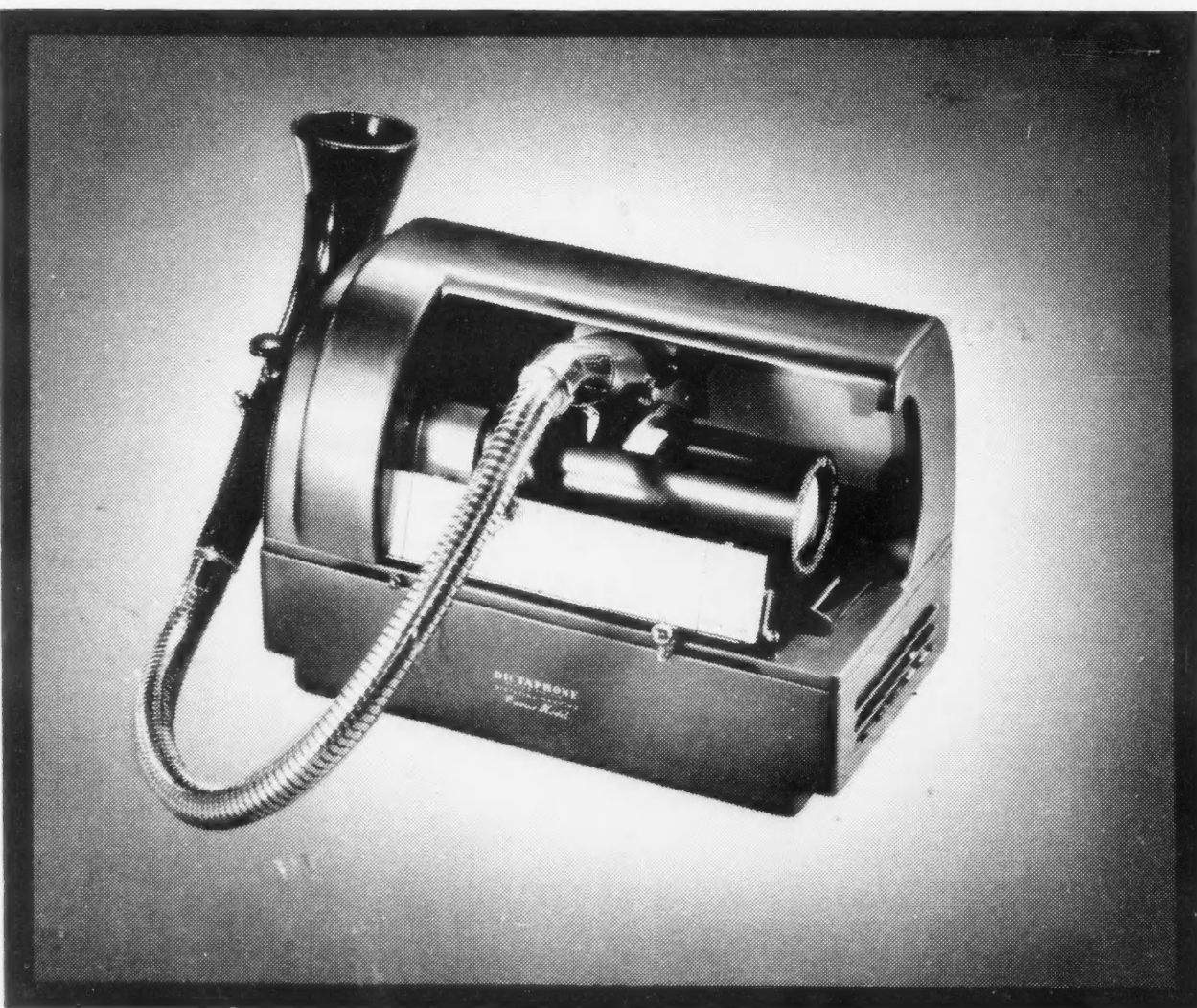
Take the case of our lobster fishermen. Soon after warbreak some fifteen thousand of them were faced with the prospect of losing a considerable part of their income through the closing of European outlets for canned lobster. It would be both an uneconomic and an anti-social proposition, and an unfair sacrifice to require from our communities of lobster fishermen, that catches be cut in half and incomes reduced below a subsistence level, if a solution could be applied whereby the canned lobster industry would be fitted into a fair production pattern. To work out the problem, the people of Canada and their government through the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, co-operated to establish for the industry's product a demand on this continent that previously had not been cultivated.

For the North American consumer, lobster generally has meant the fresh succulent meat served soon after the live green crustacean has been plunged into boiling water to come out red and warm. But the "live" trade accounts for less than half of the business of the lobster industry. The greater part of the annual catch of 30 million pounds of lobster taken from Eastern Canada's waters is canned, and of the canneries' output some 85 per cent in pre-war days was marketed across the Atlantic. The re-

maining 15 per cent was distributed thinly among wholesalers and buyers for sale in Canada and the Eastern States. In 1941 and again the year the entire canned lobster output has been directed to markets on this continent.

Lobster fishing along the bays and inlets of the Eastern coastline is as old as any Canadian industry dating back with the fur trade. Today it is rated at \$3 millions and supplies 90 per cent of the world output. Lobster fishing and canning in Canada is confined to the Maritime and Quebec Provinces, although in the early history of the business Eastern States' interests played a small but leading part. By 1880 the canneries in Maine and Massachusetts had dwindled to 20 while Canadian concerns numbered about 200. Although American interests in the Canadian business amounted to at least one-fifth, by 1895 the number of Canadian canneries had grown to 650 while the canning business in the United States was discontinued though lobster fishing still goes on in waters of Maine and New Brunswick. By 1900 when there were over 900 plants in Canada, American domination of the industry had ceased altogether.

As the business expanded in the century, building up a flourishing export trade, a wide variety in brands and standard of quality was the natural outcome of a continuous coming and going in the ranks of the operators of village store-keepers, fishermen, tinsmiths and adventurers. Modern business and market conditions have closed the ranks and improved standards. Some 150 canneries now include a large number of small operators, a group of co-operative and a few big producers. Upwards of 3,500 persons are engaged in canning operations and around 15,000 fishermen bring in the lobster catches. Any change in the industry



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would affect well over 20,000 persons and their dependents.

By the beginning of 1940 it looked as though a major collapse in the lobster canning industry might be slated for "the duration" due to the disappearance of the European market. The result might knock the props out from under the industry for years to come. The problem resolved itself into one of developing a market on this side of the Atlantic for the canner's output. At a conference of officials from the Department of Fisheries and representatives of the fishermen and canners, it was considered advisable and necessary for the security and welfare of Canada to assist the fishermen as the primary producers and to assure the continuity of the industry by endeavoring to open up new channels and to greatly extend the market here and in the United States in order to compensate at least in part for the export business lost as a result of war restrictions.

Out of the decisions of the conference came the order-in-council, May, 1940, which appointed a lobster controller to direct Government activities for the benefit of the industry, authorizing him to buy and market not more than a stipulated number of cases of canned lobster and thus to stabilize marketing and take care of production that the canners found themselves unable to sell through their own sales channels.

A New Demand

The controller was successful in meeting the three inter-dependent phases of the problem to ensure that the 1940 lobster pack, plus a carry-over from 1939, would be sold. By a wide promotional campaign the United States market was extended and a new class of demand stimulated in Canada enabling canned lobster to find ready sales in markets which previously had absorbed only a relatively small part of the Canadian output. A moderate price schedule was encouraged to meet the condition of the North American market at the same time that 80 per cent of the pre-war return per pound to the fishermen was maintained; greater uniformity in quality and increased standardization of the product was promoted in order to satisfy the more exacting conditions of the market on this continent whose standards differ from those of the European buyers.

The controller is in the market to purchase that portion of the output which the canneries care to dispose of through the Government and it is then marketed directly from Government warehouses. All lobster acquired by the controller is of an inspected and graded class and sold under the name of the Government's own brand, "Canada Brand," as "Fancy Choice," and "Standard." In adjusting prices for Canada Brand no problem has been taken into consideration of avoiding the underselling of producers maintaining their own domestic sales.

The activities of the controller have been accompanied by an advertising and promotional campaign which in 1940 and 1941 represented less than 10 cents of the cost per tin. The result of the merchandising and promotional program has been the phenomenal success of the project: the entire 1940 lobster pack was sold by the end of January, 1941, with sales in Canada jumping over 467 per cent and distribution in the United States increasing 400 per cent.

The result has been a stabilization of the situation that now enables the packers to dispose of the entire pack and proceeds with the continued efforts of the controller this year, to sell the whole 1941 output. For the first time a definite basis of operation has been established for the supplying of a large North American market with the output of Canada's lobster canning industry. It involves generally improved standards for quality and assures fair prices to the fishermen. A foundation is being laid for a continuing market on this continent for the food, rich in vitamins and which, in the words of a nationally-known research laboratory, is "one of the most nourishing and wholesome of seafoods, containing abundant quantities of iodine plus many of the more essential minerals and salts."

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, DOMINION OF CANADA)

And All Subsidiary Companies

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

Your Directors submit herewith their Thirteenth Annual Report of the operations of your Company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1941, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profit and Loss, and Consolidated Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1941, as certified by your Auditors.

Your Directors deemed it desirable to express our financial statements at July 31, 1941, in United States currency as we did last year. The following general principles of exchange conversion were applied to items other than those located in or which originate in the United States: inventories on hand and inventory items included in cost of goods sold are stated at the equivalent United States dollar cost at time of production or acquisition; other current assets, unexpired charges and current liabilities at the official rate of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, at July 31, 1941, additions to capital assets and capital stock during the year and profit and loss items, other than inventory sold, are stated at the prevailing control rates. As a result, a net exchange adjustment of \$56,334.51 has been charged against the earnings of the year.

PROFITS

The consolidated net profits for the fiscal year amounted to \$8,110,012.35, equal to \$4.17 per share on the Common Stock outstanding July 31, 1941, after absorbing all advertising and administration expenses and making provision for all accrued taxes including excess profits taxes, contingencies and dividends on Preferred Stock. This compares with consolidated net profits of \$9,716,798.19 in the preceding year equal to \$5.08 per share on the Common Stock then outstanding.

It will be noted that before arriving at the profits for the year we have provided \$1,000,000. for contingencies. Your Directors considered it reasonable and proper, in view of the uncertain conditions in industry generally, to make such provision.

DIVIDENDS

The regular quarterly dividends on the Preferred Stock and four dividends totalling \$2.22 per share Canadian currency on the Common Stock were paid during the fiscal year.

SURPLUS

Two thousand three hundred and thirty (2,330) shares of Preferred Stock of a par value of \$233,000, were purchased on the market for sinking fund purposes at a cost of \$187,736.29, and that amount has been charged to earned surplus pursuant to the requirements of The Companies Act, Dominion of Canada.

After providing \$4,491,694.45 for the afore-mentioned dividends and sinking fund appropriation, the consolidated earned surplus of your Company was increased during the year by \$3,618,317.90 to \$37,145,450.32. Any distribution of the assets is presently subject to governmental approval under war-time regulations.

Capital Surplus was increased to \$1,203,000, by \$233,000, representing the par value of Preferred Stock redeemed and cancelled.

SALES

The consolidated net sales of your subsidiary companies amounted to \$133,850,357.32. The increase in sales volume was general and was again supported by aggressive advertising and selling campaigns. We have absorbed all these expenses in the cost of the operations for the year.

FINANCE

Consolidated current working assets, including unexpired insurance, etc., chargeable to future operations, exceeded all liabilities, including long term bank loans by \$46,434,125.64, an increase over last year of \$2,554,726.61.

ACQUISITIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

During the year your Company purchased the assets of Browne-Vintners Co. Inc., Wilson Distilling Co. Inc., and the balance of Hunter Distilleries, Inc., not previously owned by your Company.

The account of Land, Buildings, Machinery, etc., was increased during the year by \$3,538,007.52, which included \$249,000 representing the acquisition of distilleries operated by Wilson Distilling Co. Inc., at Bristol, Penn., and Hunter Distilleries, Inc., at Baltimore.

Growth of our business and the new brands acquired through the foregoing acquisitions made it advisable to lay down additional stocks of whisky for maturing purposes in order to protect our brands in future years, and also to erect additional warehouses at Louisville, Lawrenceburg and Baltimore, to house inventories.

The bottling house at Louisville was completed during the year, and additional machinery and equipment was added to the still house and dried grain buildings. Other additions were made in improving our Lawrenceburg Relay and Canadian plants. All our plants have been maintained at the highest degree of efficiency.

TRADE-MARKS, CONTRACTS AND GOODWILL

The increase in Trade-Marks, Contracts and Goodwill account of \$1,035,090.69 represents the acquisition of the goodwill of the valuable brands and contracts taken over from Wilson Distilling Co. Inc., Hunter Distilleries, Inc., and Browne-Vintners Co. Inc.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The total outstanding Preferred Stock at July 31, 1941, was 157,970 shares, having been reduced by 2,330 shares purchased and cancelled during the year for sinking fund requirements.

An option granted in 1936 to an officer of a United States subsidiary company to purchase 10,000 shares of Common Stock at \$22.00 per share Canadian currency was exercised during the year to the extent of 200 shares, and the option on the remaining 9,800 shares, was renewed for another year.

Your Directors are pleased to again record their appreciation of the loyalty and faithful service of all the officials and employees of the Company.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

S. BRONFMAN, President.

Montreal, October 2nd, 1941

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1941

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Earned surplus, balance July 31, 1940	\$133,850,357.32	\$33,527,132.42
Sales, less freight and allowances	100,168,528.72	
Less: Cost of goods sold	\$ 33,681,828.60	
	243,056.79	
Miscellaneous income, discounts, etc.	\$ 33,924,885.39	
		20,715,223.74
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$19,100,157.97	
Directors' remuneration	21,000.00	
Salaries of executives including those of subsidiary companies	471,683.65	
Legal fees	311,408.19	
Interest (net)	445,995.48	
Provision for depreciation (see footnote)	185,150.37	
Amortization of contracts	42,168.00	
Loss on disposal of capital assets	136,643.94	
Loss on investments	1,019.14	
		13,209,661.65
Profit before provision for income and profits taxes, contingencies and exchange adjustments	\$ 13,209,661.65	
Provision for income and profits taxes (including Canadian and United States excess profits taxes of approximately \$649,000.00)	4,043,314.79	
	\$ 9,166,346.86	
Provision for contingencies	\$ 1,000,000.00	
Provision for exchange adjustments	56,334.51	
	1,056,334.51	
Balance of profits for the year ending July 31, 1941	8,110,012.35	
	\$41,637,144.77	
Deduct:		
Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series	\$ 798,587.50	
Dividends on Common Stock (Canadian \$3,890,465.32)	3,905,370.65	
Appropriated for retirement of Preferred Stock 5% Series	187,736.29	
	4,491,694.45	
Earned surplus at July 31, 1941, per balance sheet	\$37,145,450.32	
NOTE: Depreciation provided during the year amounted to \$1,346,340.09 of which \$1,161,189.72 has been charged to cost of production and \$185,150.37 as above		

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31, 1941

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash in banks and on hand	\$ 3,930,552.13
Accounts receivable after providing reserves of \$1,318,738.87 for doubtful accounts	25,817,305.18
Canadian Government bonds (at market quotations \$535,923.00)	538,963.43
Inventories of whiskies and spirits as shown by Government records, warehouse reports and physical inventories, valued at cost including duty, taxes and freight where such have been paid, and inventories of raw materials and supplies at cost of purchase	80,116,290.61
	\$ 80,403,111.35
Unexpired Insurance and other items chargeable to Future Operations	851,642.39
Sundry Investments and Advances	263,988.41
Land and Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Equipment, at cost with the exception of certain properties which are carried at depreciated reproductive appraisal values of \$888,192.51 as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at November 1, 1926, plus subsequent additions at cost	\$24,321,920.93
LESS: Reserves for depreciation and amortization	7,792,409.41
	16,529,511.52
Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill, stated at the excess of the declared value of 1,500,000 shares of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited issued in March 1928 in exchange for the entire issued capital of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited and Distillers Corporation Limited over the net tangible assets of those companies as shown by their books at the date of the exchange, plus subsequent additions	11,726,263.61
	\$109,774,517.28
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Notes payable to banks	\$15,500,000.00
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,485,492.68
Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock payable August 1, 1941	198,125.00
Provision for Federal, Provincial, State and Municipal taxes in Canada and the United States	6,620,225.45
	\$ 26,803,843.13
Advances under Bank Credit Agreements Maturing 1943-1946	8,016,784.97
Deferred Credits to Future Operations in respect of grain futures contracts (the aggregate amount of purchase contracts was \$3,261,443.00 market value, less credits received, \$3,414,797.00)	403,850.11
Reserve for Contingencies	1,000,000.00
Capital Stock:	
Cumulative Preferred Stock	
Authorized: 200,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock of the par value of \$100.00 each United States currency	\$20,000,000.00
Issued: Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series of the par value of \$100.00 each United States currency redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors at \$105.00 per share United States currency	\$17,000,000.00
170,000 shares issued	970,000.00
9,700 shares redeemed to July 31, 1940	
160,300 shares	\$16,030,000.00
2,330 shares redeemed during the year ending July 31, 1941	233,000.00
157,970 shares outstanding	15,797,000.00
Common Stock, without nominal or par value	
Authorized: 2,300,000 shares	
Issued:	
1,752,645 shares issued as at July 31, 1940	\$19,400,624.79
200 shares issued during the year ending July 31, 1941 under options (\$22.00 per share in Canadian currency)	3,963.96
1,752,845 shares outstanding	19,404,588.75
NOTE: An option covering 9,800 shares of Common Stock at \$22.00 per share (Canadian currency) was granted to an officer of a United States subsidiary company. Warrants to purchase until October 31, 1941, 157,970 shares of Common Stock at \$32.00 per share (United States currency) have been issued to the holders of the Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series.	
Surplus:	
Capital surplus arising from the redemption of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series	\$ 1,203,000.00
Earned surplus, as per statement attached	\$7,145,450.32
	\$8,348,450.32
	\$109,774,517.28

NOTE: No provision has been made in the financial statements for possible taxes that may ultimately be payable in connection with the distribution to the Parent Company of dividends out of the undistributed surpluses of the United States subsidiary companies. The necessity for a complete distribution of these surpluses may never arise and the policy will be continued of providing for such taxes as may arise in the fiscal year in which dividends are paid to the Parent Company.

Approved on Behalf of the Board

S. BRONFMAN, Director

H. F. WILLKIE, Director

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1941, and the consolidated statement of earned surplus and profit and loss for the fiscal year ending on that date. In connection therewith, we have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the companies and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the companies and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we required. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included all procedures which we considered necessary.

In the consolidated accounts for the year ending July 31, 1940, expenditures aggregating approximately \$1,400,000, which were of a nature similar to expenditures in the current year treated in the accompanying consolidated accounts as allowances and deducted from consolidated sales, were included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

We report that, in our opinion, the attached consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1941, and the attached statement of consolidated earned surplus and profit and loss sets forth the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except for the change in classification indicated in the preceding paragraph, which we approve.

We have also reviewed the section of the Report of Directors relating to the general principles of exchange conversion applied to items, other than those in United States currency and that relating to the Surplus of the Company and, in our opinion, the statements contained therein are correct.

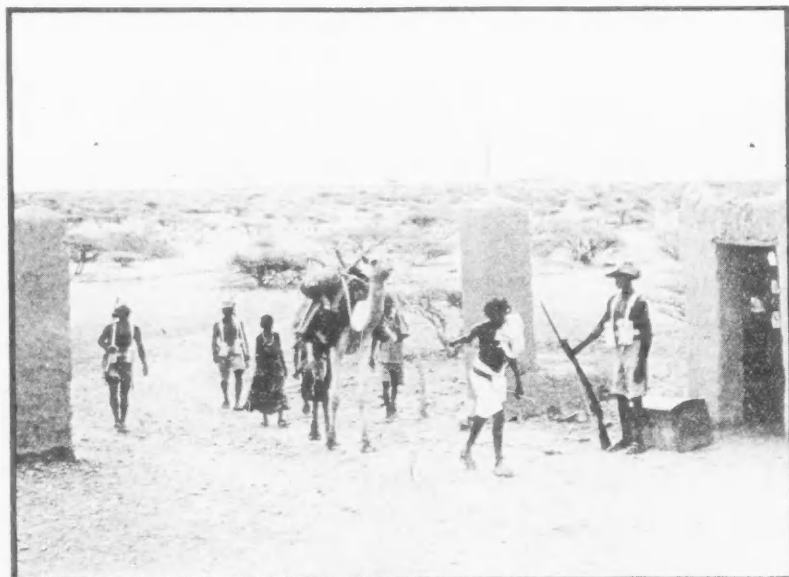
Montreal, Canada, October 2, 1941

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.
Auditors

Is a Rise in Common Stock Prices Overdue?



Although the bulk of Italian resistance collapsed when the Duke of Aosta surrendered on May 24, 1941, small pockets of Italians in Ethiopia are holding out and are being ousted after the bitterest fighting. A total blockade of Djibouti, the railhead of Ethiopia's only railway, is being maintained. This British observation post is at Warre Kafule, high above the frontier. Roving bands of scouts and strategically-placed posts like this make smuggling into Djibouti a hazardous occupation.



A blockade runner is escorted with his loaded camel into one of the frontier forts after being intercepted in the night. The escorting troops are King's African Rifles who have been doing magnificent work in Africa in this war and who maintain a 24-hour-a-day watch over sections of the Ethiopian frontier. Note the outward-facing slots for sniping rifle-men in the guardhouse at the right. Behind the camel walk two women who were accompanying the blockade runner when he was captured.



The blockade runner is questioned by the Officer Commanding the post at Warre Kafule, who remains seated throughout the interrogation. Behind the captured runner is the pack of provisions which has been removed from the camel's back and examined. The native at the left in the white undershirt is an interpreter. At the right stand the two women who were taken with the culprit. Interested spectators in the background are off-duty members of the King's African Rifles garrison.

WHILE most common stocks are today selling well above their lows of the summer of 1940—when they were practically quoted on an 'ex-British Empire' basis—they nevertheless seem to be in a prolonged slump and show little indication of recovering from their lethargy. A comparison of the price of ten representative issues (chosen at random) as of August 31st, 1939, and as of October 9th, 1941, highlights the somewhat aimless course of the market for equities during the first two years of the war:

Stock	Aug. 31, 1939	Oct. 9, 1941
British American Oil	20 3/4	17 1/4
Canadian Pacific Railway	30 1/2	24 1/2
Consolidated Smelters	11 1/4	39
Dome Mines	30 1/2	20 1/2
Ford Motors	17	17 1/4
Domestic Bridge	25	23 1/4
Goodyear Tire	20	26
International Nickel	12	21
Prior Bros.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Showmen	18	15 1/2

Some are up; some are down. But on the whole there is a surprisingly close relationship between the level which prevailed before we actually got into the war and that which exists today—or rather as this is written.

The reasons for such timidity in the market-place are not difficult to find. Investors and speculators alike

BY PAUL CARLISS

With the price of food, clothing and almost everything else showing advances, investors have been surprised that the stock market has been so slow to respond to the general trend.

In the past, stock prices have invariably been influenced by the level of interest rates, the trend of commodity prices, etc. If all prices rise, stocks will eventually join the parade.

have been holding back in the face of such deterrents as:

The heavy increase in corporation income taxes particularly the excess profits tax.

Increased and increasing operating costs, especially wages.

Government restrictions such as rationing, priority measures and limitation of selling prices.

Fear concerning the outcome of the war—or at least a psychological desire to 'keep liquid' in the face of an unpredictable future.

The proximity of the New York Exchange and its effect on the level of our market. The numerous inter-

listed issues, selling at heavy discounts in New York, have proven a drag on prices here.

These factors are not hypothetical or imaginary. They are real and they are potent in their influence on the actual course of stock prices in this country. But have they been over-emphasized? There are at least two important considerations which would seem to demonstrate that they have. These are:

(a) The yield on stocks today is at an abnormally high level—especially in comparison with that obtainable from bonds.

(b) A sustained rise in the commodity price level has been in the past almost invariably accompanied or followed by a corresponding rise in the stock market.

First of all let us consider the question of yields. Normally of course stocks should yield more than bonds in view of the greater risks assumed in their purchase. Except in periods of unusual market conditions—such as during the late 1920's when many stocks gave a lower yield than bonds—the difference in return may vary from 1 per cent to perhaps 5 per cent. That is to say, if government and other first grade bonds yield 4 per cent stocks normally could be purchased to yield from 5 to 7 per cent—the spread varying with the stability

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

All Must Pay the Bonus

BY P. M. RICHARDS

THE Government has announced its intention to "freeze" all wages, prices and rents and to make all employers, not merely the war industries, pay the cost-of-living bonus for workers, as from November 15. All Canada will applaud the basic intent of the Government, that of stabilizing the economy in face of strong disruptive inflationary tendencies, but there may well be question as to the efficacy of the methods used.

At this writing it has not been explained what, if anything, will be done to protect employers who, since August 1939, have already raised wages to offset the rising cost of living. Also, what about employers who cannot afford to pay the bonus—that is, whose businesses do not produce sufficient income to cover it? It should be remembered that there are plenty of businesses whose incomes have either not risen at all, or have not risen sufficiently to cover increased costs, even without the bonus. Are such firms to be driven into bankruptcy?

In more than one case in recent months, a Board of Conciliation has refused to order an employer to pay a cost-of-living bonus to its workers when it found that the business was not earning enough for the purpose, even though an investigation by the Board had shown that the workers really needed the bonus. A case in point is the report of a Board which investigated a demand for a wage increase by employees of the Manitoba Cartage and Warehousing Company Limited.

What Investigation Showed

The investigation showed that actually there was no ill-will between the company and its employees, that the company admitted that the workers were not earning enough, but that the company simply could not afford to pay more. The firm in question is engaged in the cartage and storage business in Winnipeg, which, it was made clear, is a highly competitive business. The Board examined the results of operations from 1926 to 1940, and found that the company had been conservatively managed, that executive salaries are small and that practically no reserves are being built up. As regards dividends to shareholders, the Board found that in 1926 and 1927 the company paid 4 per cent, in 1928 and 1929 it paid 6 per cent. Since then, with the exception of 3 per cent paid in 1931 and 2 per cent paid in 1937, it has paid no dividends and has had nothing to pay dividends with.

The company's manager, in a written statement to the Board, said: "My personal sympathy and feeling is that the men involved should be paid higher wages

than are received, that they should have holidays with pay, and that their work deserves both these. If I could, as manager of the company, accomplish this, I should be very happy to do it, but I am afraid that when we entered into the agreement 2 1/2 years ago we accomplished as much as the company would successfully stand then and now. . . . In my opinion there is little use in having your board or myself involve the company in higher wages if it is impractical to carry them. I say in all frankness that it would only compel me to arrange some means of disposing of this portion of the company's business."

Bonus for Trial Period

The Conciliation Board's report states that when the Board requested the company to see what it could do toward giving the employees some relief and to submit an offer if possible, the company, notwithstanding its financial position, proposed that it should pay a cost-of-living bonus of 1 1/2 cents an hour and that no change in working conditions should be made that would affect the existing financial burden on the employer.

At the time of submitting this offer, says the Board's report, the company stated that it was offering for the period in question an amount in excess of all net profits which it might reasonably hope to make in the period in question. The company pointed out that by reason of increased taxation, unemployment insurance assessments, and increased costs of gasoline, to mention only three items, it might operate at a loss during the period. It stated that it could not embark upon a policy of borrowing money to pay wages or bonuses, and that unless substantial changes occurred in its business it could not even continue to pay the bonus suggested for the trial period.

The Board stated that it believed the offer was made in good faith and it noted that the company's record had been that it increased wages when its operating revenue increased and reduced them only when its operating revenue decreased. As the result of its investigation, the Board refused to make any direction as to the payment of a bonus and recommended that employees accept the company's offer. This case (reported in the *Labor Gazette* for September) is presented here as an example of a group of employers who seem to have had no consideration in the framing of the new provisions. Surely only economic loss to the state, and injury to everyone directly concerned, can result from paying such firms out of business.



and background of the issue.

Now, however the return which may be obtained from good dividend-paying stocks is at an almost unprecedentedly high level; while, at the same time, the return on bonds (3% or a little more) is at an all-time low. A glance at the following list of 10 dividend-payers will illustrate the point.

Stock	Dividend	Yield	Market Price	Dividend Yield
Alcan.	1.00	3.88	25.80	3.88
Am. Can.	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88
Am. Tel. & Tel.	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88
Am. Tobacco	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88
Am. Water Works	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88
Can. Pac.	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88
Can. Nat. Bank	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88
Imperial Oil	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88
Ont. Power	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88
Union Carbide	.75	3.88	19.30	3.88

The average yield of the above ten issues is slightly over 7 per cent. Surely, then, stocks are too low or bonds are too high.

Then, on the basis of past experience as well as economic theory, stock prices should rise when the commodity price level is advancing. All prices should rise. More money circulates and more money is available for saving or speculation. Of course if we were experiencing an ordinary peace-time commodity boom without the offsetting taxes of a war economy, we would see stock prices blow the roof off. But even allowing for heavy taxes and higher costs (which have been absorbed before the yields shown above were made possible) some advance in stock prices could, and should, materialize if all other prices continue to rise.

This is, of course, speaking of the market as a whole. But some stocks as we have already seen from the list at the beginning of this article, will rise while others will stand still or even decline. Is there any means of selecting the ones on which fortune will next smile?

General Observations

We have no crystal ball we can consult and thereby choose the winners of the next year or two; but some general observations may be useful:

(1) Some stocks appear *very* cheap on earnings; but they are "war babies" and as such do not merit the confidence of investors. Even speculators shy away from the hazards of uncertain profits. Such stocks will continue to sell at a low price in relation to current earning power.

(2) A number of companies not directly engaged in war industry are nevertheless experiencing greatly increased profits—newsprint, flour-milling, shoes, etc. If net profits, after all taxes, appear to justify higher dividends, the stocks may move to higher levels.

(3) Many companies will not profit greatly from the war boom, but because of a conservative dividend policy, and large disbursements have only accumulated a modest proportion of net profits each year. With some what less business, therefore, dividends will be increased comfortably and the assurance that they could be maintained will attract investors. These stocks will gradually move up in price particularly if an attractive yield is provided.

(4) A few companies will suffer as a result of the war. Restricted output, lack of markets, lack of raw materials, labor problems or soaring costs, etc. are only a few of the difficulties to be met today.

Other companies are paying out in dividends actually all they are making and this narrow margin of surplus profit should disappear, due to such factors as those just mentioned. Dividends will inevitably be reduced or eliminated. Investors naturally will be anxious to avoid the stocks of companies which may be included in this general classification.

To sum up, on a yield basis stocks are cheap. If that yield is likely to be maintained, or possibly even increased, the price of the stock should show some appreciation from prevailing levels. If the yield is threatened the stock will very likely respond accordingly. If commodity prices continue their upward course, again stocks as a whole should experience a sympathetic advance. But the wise investor will keep his fingers crossed at all times. There is no clear green signal ahead for stocks under conditions that exist in the world today.



During his recent visit to England, Prime Minister King inspected Canadian troops stationed there. Here he chats with officers of the First Canadian Division. Early this week, the Prime Minister announced a wartime price-wage ceiling. See W. A. McKague's article on page 8.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

—SUPERIOR COURT—

No. 109

IN THE MATTER OF:
MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY—and—
IN THE MATTER OF:
THE QUEBEC RAILWAY ACT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated October third, 1941, under the provisions of Division III of the Quebec Railway Act, Mr. Justice Greenfield, Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, has directed separate meetings to be convened of—

- The holders of the First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds; and
- The holders of the General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of all Series now outstanding, being Series "A" to "D" inclusive.

Respectively of Montreal Tramways Company, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, agreeing to a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and the holders of such Bonds respectively, either as proposed or as altered or modified at such meetings, and has further directed that such meetings be held AT THE WINDSOR HALL, WINDSOR HOTEL, DOMINION SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DOMINION OF CANADA, on the respective dates and times below mentioned, namely:

- The meeting of the holders of the First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds on Tuesday, December ninth, 1941 at 11 a.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time;
- The meeting of the holders of the General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds on Wednesday, December tenth, 1941 at 11 a.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time;

at which place and respective dates and times the holders of the Bonds as aforesaid are requested to attend.

The said Order further directs that either or both of such meetings may be adjourned from time to time for not longer than 90 days in all, in such manner and either with or without notice as may be determined by vote of a simple majority in value of the Bondholders present or represented at the meeting concerned.

The general nature of the Scheme of Arrangement may be briefly summarized as follows:

- With respect to the First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds:

(1) The date of maturity is to be extended from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1951, without change in the rate of interest or currencies of payment.

(2) The necessary action will be taken to reduce the total principal amount of such Bonds outstanding from \$23,611,000 to \$19,000,000, through the surrender and cancellation of \$3,891,000 of Bonds now held as collateral security for the General Mortgage Bonds, or held in the Company's treasury, and the purchase by the Company and cancellation of \$720,000 of outstanding Bonds, all as set forth in Clauses 2, 3 and 4 of the Scheme of Arrangement, and no further Bonds may be issued under the First Mortgage Trust Deed.

(3) The Company will create a sinking fund for such Bonds by an annual payment commencing in 1942 of \$720,000 Canadian funds payable either in cash or in such Bonds taken at their purchase price to the Company or of any which may be less. Sinking fund moneys are to be applied to the purchase of Bonds on the market or by private contract at prices not exceeding 100% and accrued interest, or if and to the extent that such moneys have not been so applied within sixty (60) days after receipt in the redemption of Bonds by lot at 100% and accrued interest.

(4) Such Bonds shall be redeemable in whole or in part by lot at any time prior to their extended maturity date at 100% and accrued interest on not less than thirty (30) days' published notice.

(5) All defaults and penalties under the First Mortgage Trust Deed shall be waived.

- With respect to the General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds:

(1) Such Bonds are to be exchanged, par for par, for General Mortgage Bonds of new series to be created under the General Mortgage Trust Deed but bearing the same respective interest rates and having the same maturity date as the Bonds for which they are to be exchanged; holders of Bonds who were on April 17, 1911, and still are, when the Scheme becomes binding, residents of countries other than the Dominion of Canada to receive new Bonds payable at the option of the holder, in United States, Canadian or British currency, and all other holders to receive new Bonds payable in Canadian currency only.

(2) The security for such Bonds will be modified by the release from the lien of the General Mortgage Trust Deed and cancellation of \$2,260,000 First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds now pledged thereunder.

(3) Of such Bonds now outstanding, \$1,724,000 held unsold in the Company's treasury are to be cancelled and no further Bonds are to be issued under the General Mortgage Trust Deed which will be closed at \$26,047,000.

(4) A sinking fund will be established for the new General Mortgage Bonds by payment by the Company of the following amounts:

- \$250,000 on or before April 1, 1952.
- \$267,000 on or before April 1, 1953.
- \$285,000 on or before April 1, 1954.

such payments to be made either in cash or in such Bonds taken

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*Informed and entertaining comment on the
week's happenings at home and abroad.*

in per. Sinking fund moneys are to be applied to the purchase of such Bonds on the market or by private contract at prices not exceeding 100% and accrued interest, or if and to the extent that such moneys have not been so applied within sixty (60) days after receipt in the redemption of Bonds by lot at 100% and accrued interest. Additional sinking funds are provided in certain contingencies specified in clauses 14(c) and 16 of the Scheme of Arrangement.

(5) The new General Mortgage Bonds are to be redeemable at any time prior to maturity in whole or in part by lot on at least thirty (30) days' published notice at 100% and accrued interest.

(6) The Company is to covenant that it will pay no dividends unless, prior to the declaration of any such dividends, it shall have purchased or redeemed and shall have surrendered for cancellation new General Mortgage Bonds to a principal amount not in any event less than \$2,000,000 and which also shall not be less in principal amount than the total of the sinking funds which would have been payable for the present General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Series "A" to "D" inclusive in the calendar years 1942 and following, to and including the calendar year in which such dividend is to be paid.

(7) The right is reserved to the Company at any time before the expiration of the extended maturity date of the First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds, to replace such Bonds by a new issue of first mortgage bonds to an equal principal amount secured by a charge upon all the properties and assets of the Company ranking prior to the charge constituted by the General Mortgage Trust Deed, subject to the restrictions set forth in clause 16 of the Scheme of Arrangement.

(8) The default under the General Mortgage Trust Deed resulting from failure to pay the First Mortgage Bonds on their original maturity date shall be waived.

A holder of Bonds registered as to principal may attend the meeting in person without producing his Bonds thereof or may, by instrument in writing under his hand stating the amount of his Bonds, appoint a proxy to attend and vote for him at such meeting or any adjournment thereof. Any proper form of instrument appointing a proxy may be used, but for the convenience of holders a suitable form of proxy will be provided.

Holders of bearer Bonds who desire to attend and vote or to be represented at the respective meetings which they are entitled to attend, must either produce their Bonds at such meeting or must deposit their Bonds with any Bank or Trust Company, or with any other depository approved by the Trustees of the issue of Bonds concerned, which Bank, Trust Company or other depository will issue a Voting Certificate entitling the holder named therein to be present and vote or to appoint a proxy to represent and vote for him at such meeting and at any adjournment thereof in respect of the Bonds so deposited. Any Bonds so deposited will be held by such Bank, Trust Company or other depository until after the meeting or any adjournment thereof and will then be returned to the depositor. Any proper form of instrument appointing a proxy may be used, but for the convenience of holders of Voting Certificates a suitable form of proxy will be annexed to the Voting Certificates.

The holder of a Voting Certificate if attending the meeting personally should bring the Voting Certificate with him. In all cases where the holder of a Voting Certificate appoints a proxy the Voting Certificate should be produced with the instrument appointing the proxy.

A proxy need not be a bondholder.

Copies of the Scheme of Arrangement, forms of Voting Certificate and Proxy and other information may be obtained as follows:

By holders of the First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds, from any of the following:

BANK OF SCOTLAND,

20 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, England.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED,

225 St. James Street West, Montreal, Canada.

21 King Street East, Toronto 2, Canada.

HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,

115 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

18 Pine Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

By holders of the General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, from any of the following:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,

6 Lothbury, London, E.C. 2, England.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY,

511 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Canada.

61 Yonge Street, Toronto 2, Canada.

AGENCY: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,

68 William Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

By the said Order, the Judge has appointed Mr. D. C. Abbott, K.C., M.P., or failing him Mr. Hugh E. O'Donnell, K.C., to be Chairman of the said meeting of the holders of the First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds; and Mr. A. S. McNichols or failing him Mr. J. E. T. Duquet to be Chairman of the said meeting of the holders of the General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds; and has directed the respective Chairmen to report the result of the said meeting, respectively, to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent sanction of a Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal.

The Bank of England have intimated that they will raise an objection to Bondholders who are resident in the United Kingdom voting in favour of the Scheme of Arrangement, but in doing so the Bank make it clear that they wish to express no opinion as to the merits of the Scheme as proposed.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

By Patrick Dubois,

Secretary.

TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENT

Facilities for studying the frequent changes in the field of investment and the status of securities are available to this organization through its branches. These facilities are at the disposal of our clients at any of our offices.

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LOBLAW GROCERIES CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share (or a total of \$25,000,000 per share on the "Class A" shares) and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share (or a total of \$25,000,000 per share on the "Class B" shares) of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 20th, 1941, payable on the 1st day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record as the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1941. The dividend checks will not be issued. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By order of the Board
H. G. MURPHY
Secretary
Toronto, October 15th, 1941

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 15

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share (or a total of \$25,000,000 per share on the "Class A" shares) and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share (or a total of \$25,000,000 per share on the "Class B" shares) of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 20th, 1941, payable on the 1st day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record as the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1941. The dividend checks will not be issued. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By order of the Board
W. W. MURPHY
Secretary-Treasurer
October 18th, 1941

The Royal Bank of Canada DIVIDEND NO. 217

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (being at the rate of eight per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1941.

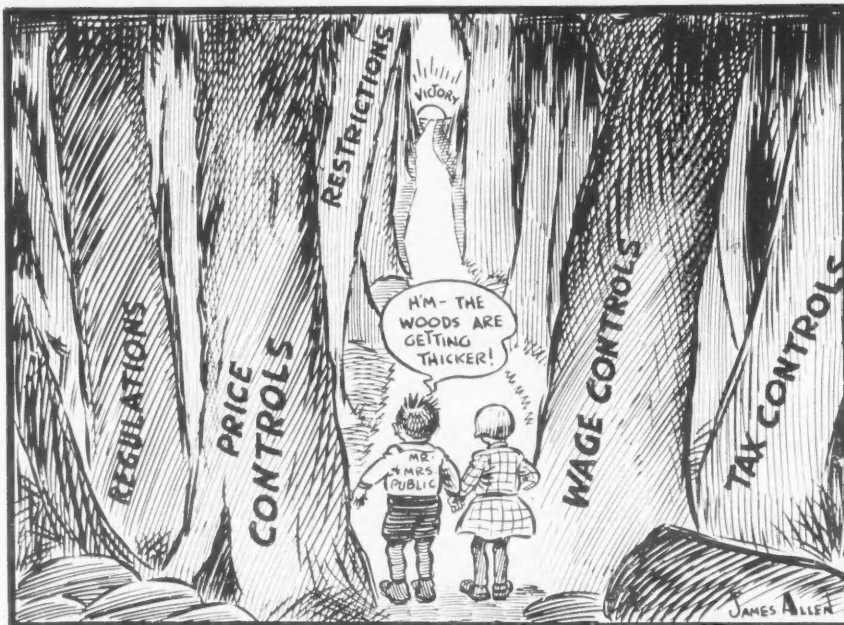
By order of the Board
S. G. DOBSON
General Manager
Montreal, Que., October 14, 1941.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 350
EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 75

A regular dividend of 1% and an extra dividend of 1% (making 2% in all) have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of November, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of October, 1941.

DATED the 15th day of October, 1941.
P. C. FINLAY
Secretary



BUT THE PATH REMAINS OPEN!

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly give me some information on the stock of Brazilian Traction as well as the outlook for the company. Has the exchange position of Brazil improved any and do you think the stock has any attraction as a hold now?

S. D. V., Montreal, Que.

Despite the fact that a 40-cent-per-share dividend has been declared on the common stock of Brazilian Traction, I don't think it has any more than average speculative appeal at the present time.

While the foreign exchange situation in Brazil has improved, I don't think the trend can be maintained. In the first half of 1941, exports expanded 7 per cent in volume and 15 per cent in value, while imports declined 21 per cent in volume and 14 per cent in value, as compared with 1940.

However, close examination reveals that one of the big factors in the rehabilitation of Brazilian trade has been cotton. The big market is Japan, Shanghai and Indo China, with shipments in the first 5 months of 1941 alone being double those of the full year in 1940. This trade is likely to be seriously affected as a result of the freezing of Japanese funds in the United States, since such cotton was usually paid for in American funds. The Americans are buying more Brazilian coffee, but there is a limit to such exports.

Full earnings in the current fiscal year will probably approximate 1940's \$1.31 per share.

DISTILLERS-SEAGRAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Every time I want a reliable opinion of an investment, I have found that I get the best results by consulting your column. This time I want to know about my Distillers Corporation Seagrams common stock. I notice that earnings have fallen off this year - can you explain it? Also, do you think I should keep on holding the stock?

N. M. H., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, I do. At the present time the common stock of Distillers-Seagrams has above-average appeal for the handsome yield it affords from reasonably secure dividends.

As you say in your letter, earnings in the year ended July 31, 1941, did fall off from those of the previous fiscal year: from \$5.08 per share in 1940 to \$4.17 per share in 1941. The figures are expressed in American currency.

Reasons for the decline are to be found chiefly in higher costs and taxes. Sales for the year ended July 31, 1941, amounted to \$133,850,357.32,

against \$101,798,653.62 in the previous fiscal year. Costs rose from \$70,567,134.74 in 1940 to \$100,168,528.72 in the latest fiscal year. Provision for income and excess profits taxes in 1941 rose to \$13,209,661.65 from \$12,988,291.08 in 1940.

The outlook for the current fiscal year is somewhat obscured by higher excise taxes upon sales as well as by increased costs and higher income taxes, all of which will have a depressing effect upon earnings. However, I think you can expect continued payment of the \$2-per-share dividend (in U.S. funds), for earnings should still be sufficient to cover the amount handsomely.

Sales in the United States account for 80 per cent of Distillers-Seagrams business. American plants have an annual output of some 40,000,000 gallons - 80 per cent of total productive capacity against some 10,000,000 gallons produced yearly in Canada.

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PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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AND ITS WHOLLY OWNED
SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Combined Statement as at August 31st, 1941

After paying interest on Bank Loans, providing ample reserve for doubtful accounts and writing off \$196,213.79 for depreciation, the profit amounts to \$478,639.65.

Balance—Profit and Loss and Surplus Account as at 31st August, 1940 22,176,709.65

Net Operating Profit for the year ended 31st August, 1941 1,272,132.54

LESS: Interest 1,055,753.54

Depreciation, including special depreciation allowed on new Elevator Annexes 196,213.79

Provision for Federal Income Taxes 443,939.56

Directors' Fees 7,799.50

Executive Salaries 75,709.50

Legal Fees 1,705.94

831,112.33

\$ 441,020.21

Dividends from Investment in Controlled Company 35,991.00

Income from Investments 1,688.44

37,679.44

478,639.65

DEDUCT: Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock 105,000.00

Dividend on Common Stock 177,225.40

282,225.40

BALANCE—At 31st August, 1941 per Consolidated Balance Sheet 2,373,212.54

Montreal, October 15th, 1941.

GOLD & DROSS

PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding a block of Pickle Crow bonds which I bought at a much higher price. Would you think it advisable to buy more at the present price to lower my average?

W. E. J., Brantford, Ont.

I do not as a rule favor averaging down but rather prefer diversification in my mining portfolio. Pickle Crow bonds, however, at present appear to have attraction both for income and speculative possibilities in the future development of the new north zone.

The favorable manner in which the north area is opening up and the disclosing of ore at depth in the "Howell" or main vein, has led to plans for sinking a new internal shaft to open up further levels in the north zone, as well as an increase in the tonnage milled. A strong ore position should be shown at the end of the year. The main vein is estimated to have nearly three years' proven ore above the 1,950-foot level and the decline in grade and tonnage in this orebody below the 1,250-foot level is apparently well balanced by the important disclosures to the north.

Net earnings for the year should be close to dividend requirements of 40 cents, and it seems reasonable to anticipate continuance of such distributions.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please outline the plan for reorganization which has been proposed by the General Mortgage Bondholders' Committee for Montreal Tramways. I am a holder of some of the First and some of the General Mortgage bonds and would like to be sure I have the whole thing straight in my mind.

S. O. M., Quebec, Que.

Briefly, the proposals made by the General Mortgage Bondholders' Committee of Montreal Tramways with respect to the First Mortgage bonds can be broken down as follows: all defaults resulting from failure to pay off the First Mortgage bonds at maturity to be waived and the date of maturity on those bonds to be extended from July 1, 1941, to July 1, 1951;

principal amount of First Mortgage bonds outstanding will be reduced from \$23,611,000 to \$19,000,000, and through cancellation of the company's own holdings and additional purchases, the issue will be closed at the latter figure; setting up of a sinking fund of \$700,000 annually for the retirement of the First Mortgage bonds which will be callable at 100½ and accrued interest on 30 days' notice any time prior to maturity.

With respect to the General Mortgage bonds, the plan provides that the issue be closed at \$26,047,000 principal amount, representing the Series A, B, C and D bonds now held by the public. The Series E bonds, amounting to \$1,724,300 and at present held by the company will be cancelled and not replaced. New General Mortgage bonds will be created with the same maturity date and divided into four series: A—5 per cent, A—4½ per cent, B—5 per cent, and B—4½ per cent. Holders of the present Series C—4½ per cent General Mortgage bonds, resident in Canada, will receive the new Series B—4½ per cent bonds. The plan prohibits payment of any dividend on the common stock until at least \$2,000,000 of the new Gen-

eral Mortgage bonds have been redeemed and cancelled.

Total interest and sinking fund charges in the first full year under the proposed plan will amount to approximately \$3,068,000 and will decrease thereafter by approximately \$35,000 per year as first mortgage bonds are retired by the sinking fund. During the past 10 years, earnings available for fixed charges have been more than sufficient in each year to cover that amount.

WRIGHT-HARGREAVES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you consider Wright-Hargreaves a sound investment at the present market price?

A. R. M., Brandon, Man.

While Wright-Hargreaves lacks speculative appeal it has investment merit, and although it is impossible to foresee what the future holds, years of highly productive life undoubtedly lie ahead, but there is the likelihood of reduced output and lower dividends.

Deep level results, particularly at 6,300 feet, have been unfavorable. It will, however, likely be years before actual mining of the lowest horizons gets underway. The upper levels continue to produce new ore and there has been no urgency in developing at greater depth.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of the New York stock market was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

FACTORS OF MARKET UNSETTLEMENT

Some weeks back we stated that certain considerations pointed to October as a month of market unsettlement. The considerations visualized either as coming to a head or becoming prominent in October (see our Forecast of September 20) were the pre-winter wind-up of the German offensive against Russia, increased submarine warfare in the Atlantic with the longer nights then to be expected, a show-down between the United States and Japan in the Pacific, resumption of the Nazi air offensive against Britain, increasing adverse effects of priorities on small business.

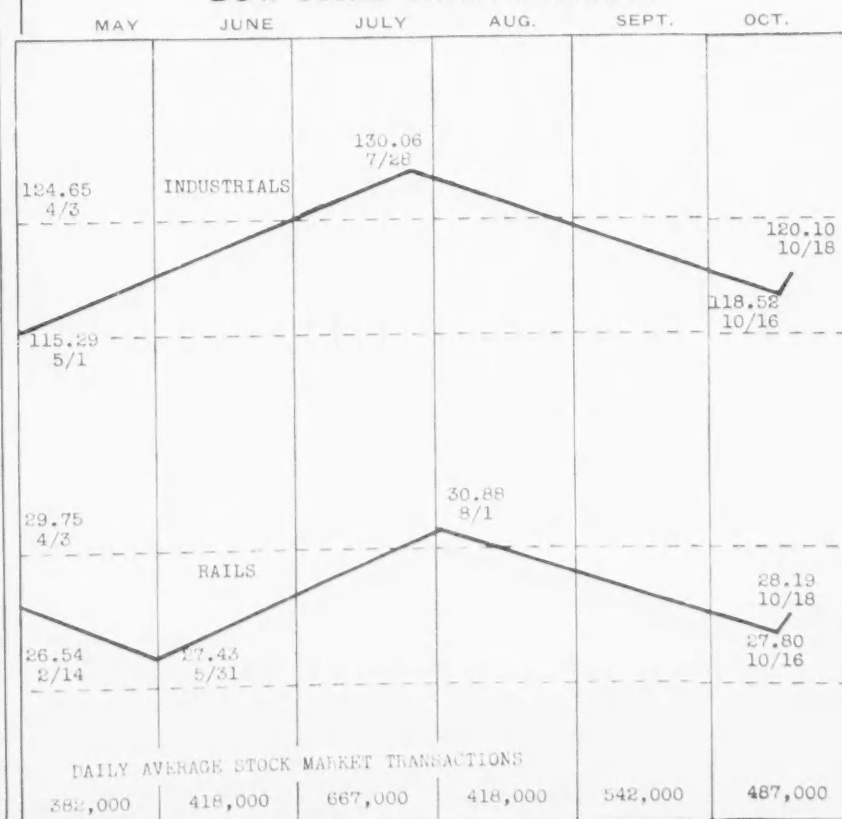
LESS DISRUPTIVE THAN LAST YEAR'S

Current approach of the German Armies to Moscow, resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, and capture by the American Navy of a major German radio submarine communications center off Greenland are all reminders that October is with us. While the character of current news developments is naturally unsettling to the market, we do not visualize it as of the momentous character witnessed in May of last year when the system of French defenses fell. Accordingly, we would not anticipate the same threat to the market now existing as was present in last year's situation. This viewpoint has been borne out by the relative mild volumes being witnessed on declines as compared with the 1940 liquidating movement.

USE MARKET WEAKNESS FOR ACCUMULATION

American stocks, as evidenced by the loan position and the absence of any heavy speculative rise over the past year, are well liquidated and they are selling on low price-earnings relationships. Dividend yields are high relative to income returns on other investment media. A huge accumulation of idle funds awaits investment. A degree of inflation in general prices is already under way. Under the circumstances we would regard current weakness as the occasion to resume the general accumulation of selected stocks. This accumulation could be carried forward at a gradual tempo pending some change in the war news that suggested a market turnabout.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Not only is Massey-Harris Company, Limited the largest manufacturer of farm implements in the British Empire, but is also an important Canadian producer of shells and airplane wings.

In 1940 the Company's earnings, available for bond interest and depreciation, amounted to 5.55 times interest requirements. It is understood that earnings during the current year are showing improvement over 1940.

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Due March 1st, 1951.

Price: 97 and accrued interest, yielding 4.55%.

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It Wasn't so Dangerous—Then

Automobile insurance was not so necessary in the old days when the automobile was a somewhat inefficient contraption with a top speed of 20 or 25 miles per hour. To-day, however, the hazards of the road have become so great that insurance protection against claims arising from motor accidents is essential. Judgments are frequently given in amounts which would be beyond the average motorist's ability to pay and if you drive an automobile we urge you to safeguard your financial security with sound and adequate Automobile Insurance. Any of our agents will be glad to serve you.

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

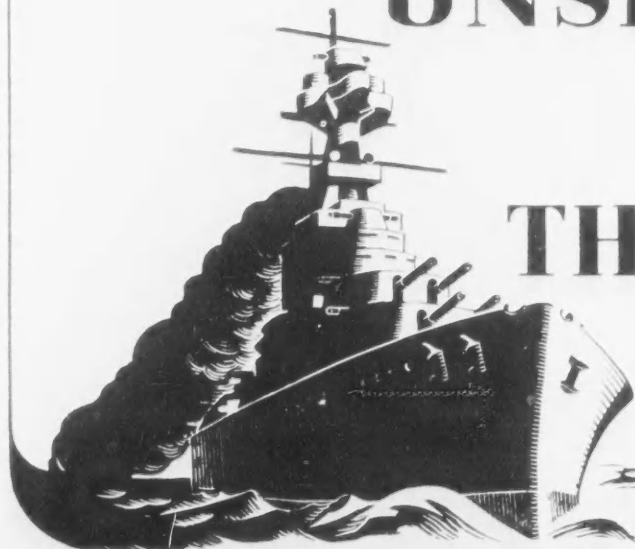
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UNSHAKEN BY THE WAR



ABOUT INSURANCE

Competition of Stock and Non-Stock Insurers

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Although the bulk of the insurance on property values in Canada is still placed with stock companies, the competition of the mutual companies and other non-stock insurers for a larger share of the business grows keener and more aggressive every year.

It is difficult for the average buyer of insurance to distinguish between the rival claims of stock and non-stock insurers unless he makes himself acquainted with the difference between the various types of insurance carriers and the coverage and security they afford.

THERE is no doubt that what most people are principally concerned about in connection with insurance protection of their property is to secure reliable coverage at as low cost as possible. It is not to be wondered at that they sometimes become confused when confronted with the rival claims made on behalf of the different types of insurance carriers, stock and mutual, tariff and non-tariff, reciprocal or interinsurance exchanges, and Lloyd's non-marine underwriters.

To perceive clearly the difference between one class of insurance carrier and another, it is advisable to go back to first principles and get an understanding of what insurance really is. It has been roughly defined as the distribution of the losses of the few over the pocketbooks of the many. But that definition leaves out one of the essential features of real or economic insurance, which is the accumulation of capital or funds beforehand to meet the losses of the few as they occur. So far as the insured is concerned, to be real insurance there must also be a transfer of the risk from the insured to the insurance carrier.

When a person buys stock company insurance, the kind of insurance most largely and widely used for the protection of property values at the present time, he effects complete transfer of his risk to the insurance company which contracts to assume the risk for a fixed premium. As security for the fulfillment of the contract, there is, besides the reinsurance reserve, the capital paid in by the shareholders and the surplus funds, either paid in by the shareholders or accumulated out of the profits of the past. The insured assumes no liability whatever except for the payment of the stipulated premium.

Security Test

Thus the policy of a sound stock company is always an asset and never a liability. But it must be the policy of a sound stock company in order to meet the requirements, and also one of a company regularly licensed

to do business in Canada and maintaining a deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, as there is no magical protection in the term "stock company insurance" itself. There are weak as well as strong stock companies, and they must all be judged by the security they afford policyholders in relation to the volume of business transacted, just the same as other insurance carriers must be judged.

Liability Predetermined

In mutual company insurance, the insured, in theory at least, becomes a member of the corporation which contracts to assume the risk in return for a premium. Under our law a mutual insurance policy means a contract of insurance in which the consideration is not fixed or certain at the time the contract is made and is to be determined at the termination of the contract or at fixed periods during the term of the contract according to the experience of the insurer in respect of all similar contracts whether or not the maximum amount of such consideration is predetermined. Thus the cost is not fixed in advance, as in the case of stock company insurance, although the maximum liability of the policyholder may be predetermined.

For example, there are mutual companies in which the liability of policyholders to assessment does not exist, and which issue what are called non-assessable policies. They are authorized by their charter powers or by the laws of the state of their domicile to issue such policies, and their policyholders are accordingly fully protected against assessment as long as the companies remain in business or the laws under which they operate remain the same.

As to the security they afford policyholders, they must be judged by the same standard as other insurance carriers, that is, by the relation of their surplus funds, over and above the reinsurance reserve and other liabilities, to the volume of business transacted, as shown by the unearned premium liability. By the same standard must also be judged the security furnished by those mutual companies whose charters limit the liability of policyholders to

the amount remaining unpaid on their cash premiums or to the amount remaining unpaid on their premium notes, where the company is a premium note business.

Then there are other mutual companies which have been in business for a great many years and have built up very substantial surpluses, so that any contingent liability to assessment which may be provided for in their contracts is only a remote one, in view of the strength of their financial position and the soundness of their management over a lengthy period. Such companies, as a rule, do not do a general business but confine their operations to select risks and to a restricted territory.

In the case of reciprocal or interinsurance bureaus or exchanges, the subscribers or members severally contract with every other subscriber to assume some portion of his risk in return for a like assumption of risk on his own part. The contracts are written and exchanged through an agent who is constituted attorney-in-fact for the subscribers. There is no capital stock, and everything is done through the attorney-in-fact. The power-of-attorney which every subscriber must sign is the vital feature of the transaction, and it is highly advisable for prospective subscribers to understand clearly the rights they surrender and the obligations they assume when they put their signature to this document.

Strong and Weak Exchanges

As among themselves, the contingent liability of subscribers may be limited to one or two times the amount of the annual deposit on a single risk loss and to five or ten times the amount of such deposit in a large loss or conflagration. But in the case of debts to third parties, the subscribers may be held jointly and severally liable, much as if they were partners.

Yet there are quite a number of interinsurance exchanges which have been in business for 40 or 50 years, have been well-managed, have met their losses promptly and fully, while the cost of the protection they furnish, such as it is, has been low, largely because they are able to spread some of the expenses which must be incurred by other insurance carriers.



The Rev. John Smith of Streatham Congregational Church, London, is shown unpacking, with the help of aides, a consignment of boots, clothing and other articles from the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto, for free distribution among bomb-stricken members of his congregation.

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On the other hand, the comparative ease with which such organizations may be started has led to the formation of many weak and poorly managed reciprocals and exchanges. No consideration should be given to the proposition of any such concern which is not regularly licensed in Canada, with a deposit with the Government here for the exclusive protection of Canadian members or subscribers.

In the case of a policy with Lloyd's non-marine underwriters, what the insured obtains is a contract between himself and each of a group of individual underwriters, maybe a hundred or more, resident in London, England. The liability of these underwriters is several and not joint, each being liable for the amount set opposite his name and no more. These Lloyd's non-marine underwriters are regularly licensed to do business through their representatives in several Provinces, and, although they are not required under Provincial laws to make a deposit with the Government, they have made voluntary deposits with the Governments of the

following Provinces: Ontario, \$50,000; Quebec, \$50,000; New Brunswick, \$25,000; Saskatchewan, \$25,000; Alberta, \$25,000.

They have also made a deposit of about \$6,800,000 with the Bank of Canada to facilitate payment of claims in Canada in the event of an emergency arising which would make it impossible for a settlement to be made through the usual channels. Provision has been made for the certificate of claims for payment by attorneys residing in Canada in the event of such an emergency arising. They have appointed R. C. Stevenson, Montreal, as their attorney in Canada, who, in the case of action being taken on a disputed claim or in relation to their Canadian insurance business, is authorized to receive Writs on their behalf and who may be named in such Writs as Defendant as follows: "R. C. Stevenson in his quality as Attorney in Canada for the Non-Marine Underwriters, Members of Lloyd's, London, named in Lloyd's Policy No. . . . as their interests may appear therein."

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

I have a twenty-year endowment Policy for \$5000 on which I do not believe I am getting a fair return for my money. I base my beliefs on the following:

(1) After I had paid the first premium of \$268.40 the declared Dividend was a little over thirty dollars. It has never changed, or very slightly, since. I have paid into the company about \$3000, so this gives me about one per cent on my money.

(2) Privilege No. 1 states "the assured may reside anywhere" yet the company had me sign a witnessed statement that I would reside in Canada. When questioned whether this altered Privilege number 1 they replied "No", yet the policy states that appended documents *do* alter the agreement.

(3) At the time the Policy was drawn the agent stated that if I paid the full premium each year I would only have to make 14 payments instead of twenty. I wrote the company recently asking how many payments I would have to make and was told 19.

(4) The policy carries a Total and Complete Disability clause "in case

anything happens." Upon close reading I find that the only thing I could collect on would be the loss of both hands, both feet or both eyes. A clever gyp.

Could you advise me how I might get better terms from the company, such as a higher dividend return; reduced premium; a Sickness and Accident clause instead of the Disability; a higher monthly instalment (or annuity) at maturity;—this company offers only \$25 as a monthly income from age 56 to death. I noticed one of your correspondents will receive the same amount from a policy for \$2,600.

Further information: Yearly dividend \$38.50. Supposed to be used to reduce the number of yearly payments. After 11 years the company claims I have \$174.15 on hand in dividends.

—B. M. J., Richibucto, N.B.

From the information you furnish, it appears that your policy is an ordinary 20-year endowment on the participating plan with a disability clause attached. As the dividends you are receiving are the same as are being paid by the company to other policyholders on similar policies, according to the returns published in the Government reports, there is nothing you can do under your existing policy to obtain a higher dividend or a larger monthly income at age 56.

There is no doubt that the agent misled you as to the number of payments required to pay up the policy, and you have a just cause of complaint against him, but unless you have something in writing from an official of the company at the time you took out the policy that only fourteen yearly premiums would be necessary, nothing can be done about it now.

An endowment policy also furnishes insurance protection, whereas a pension policy provides very little insurance protection, the main feature being the monthly income, and accordingly the income is larger under the pension or deferred annuity type of contract than under the ordinary endowment policy.

Editor, About Insurance:

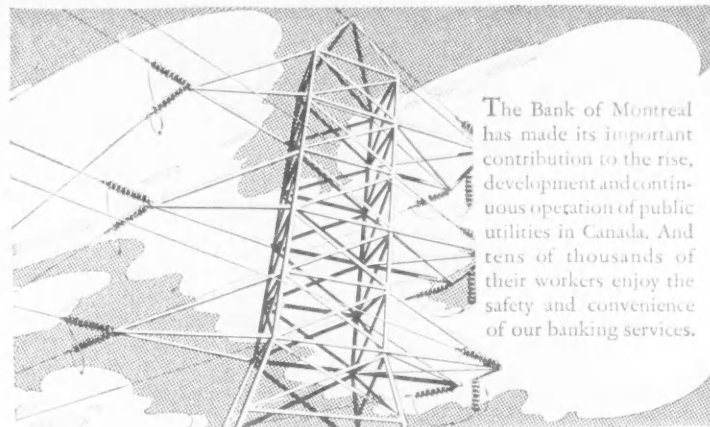
It would be very much appreciated if you will advise me as to the financial standing of the Halifax Fire Insurance Company and if you would express an opinion as to whether you believe this company is safe.

H. C. S., Calgary, Alta.

Halifax Insurance Company, with head office at Halifax, N.S., is the oldest Canadian insurance company, having been established in 1809. It has long occupied a sound and strong financial position, and affords ample security for any amount of insurance placed with it.

At the end of 1940 its total assets, according to Government figures, were \$6,142,244, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$2,459,476, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$3,682,768.

It has always enjoyed an excellent standing in the business, and all claims are readily collectable.



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ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

FALCONBRIDGE Nickel Mines has continued to increase its ore reserves greatly. The developed ore ahead of production is closely approaching 10,000,000 tons. Falconbridge is now the second largest nickel mine in the world. Pilot work far ahead of current development has revealed continuity of ore. The property embraces extensive areas into which work has not yet been extended. The enterprise ranks among the more important in the mining fields of Canada with a life of increasing production over an indicated period, not of years, but of decades.

What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

Falconbridge Nickel Mines is one of the many products of the vision and courage of Thayer Lindsley, one of the more forceful and capable engineers engaged in the development of the Canadian mining resources.

Gold miners throughout Canada are making a vital contribution to the Canadian war effort. A force of little more than 25,000 men is produc-

ing over \$200,000,000 a year in gold. This amount of gold would fully pay for more than 8,000 Spitfires a year. In the amount of munitions and war equipment the product of their work will pay for, possibly no other group of men of equal size anywhere else in the world will compare with that of the 25,000 men who are digging

out the gold from the mines of Canada.

Howey Gold Mines milled and sorted 141,568 tons of ore in the third quarter of 1941 for gross production of \$205,500. Grade of ore is gradually declining and costs of operations are slowly increasing. As a result of this, operations appear to be drawing toward an end. For example,

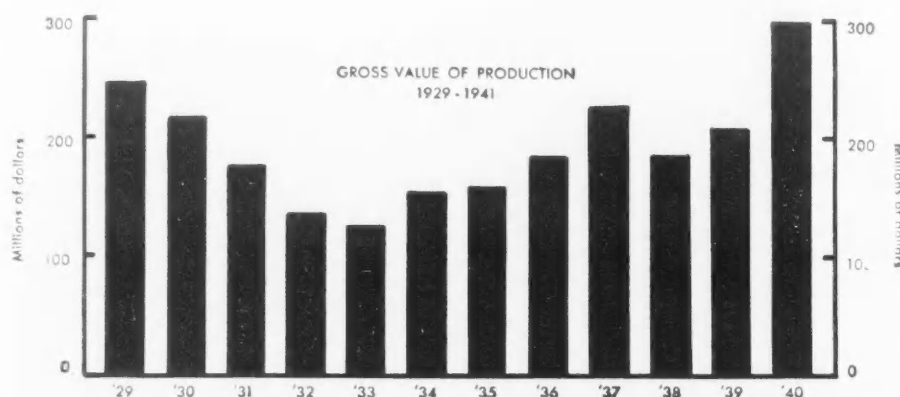
grade was \$1.57 per ton in the first quarter while costs were \$1.30, thereby leaving a margin of 27 cents per ton. In the second quarter, grade was down to \$1.47 and costs up to \$1.31. Likewise, for the third quarter, grade declined to \$1.45 per ton and costs rose to \$1.34, thereby leaving a margin of just 11 cents per ton.

Moneta Porcupine Mines produced \$615,159 during the six months ended September 30 and made a profit of \$247,500, or 9.7 cents per share. Taxes for the six months rose to \$88,397 compared with \$46,751 in the corresponding period last year.

Wendigo Gold Mines produced \$48,660 during September from 2,441 tons of ore. Output for the nine months ended September 30th was \$379,073 from 27,353 tons of ore.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company is handling ore at a rate of 170,000 tons a month and is expected to attain a monthly rate of 180,000 tons by the end of this year. This will be approximately 20 per cent above the average prevailing throughout 1940.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines is producing an average of more than \$200,000 in gold per month. Output for the third quarter of 1941 rose to \$608,185. This came from 61,585 tons of ore. The production for the fiscal year ended September 30 was \$2,284,332. This compared with \$2,039,430 in the preceding year. The outlook is that the new fiscal year will see production rise to around \$2,600,000.



NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS SPEED VITAL WAR SUPPLIES

Pulp and Paper is today a war industry. Many of its products are directly used for war needs; others are exported to provide the dollar balances we must have for ships and planes and guns. Every additional log that comes to the block pile — every additional ton that leaves the mill is another blow against Nazi slavery—another blow for freedom.

In the past year, according to figures just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the industry has set new production records, thereby speeding the flow of essential war supplies.

GROSS VALUE of production exceeded \$298,000,000, an increase of 22.2% over 1929, the previous record year;

PURCHASES of materials and supplies topped \$108,000,000, 11.2% over 1929;

EXPENDITURES: Over \$17,000,000 was spent for electric power; over \$13,700,000 went for fuel.

INVESTMENT: Capital invested in operating mills alone totalled almost \$643,000,000; this does not represent the total investment in the pulp and paper industry, nor does it include all the assets of pulp and paper companies. The value of timber limits and of hydro electric developments is excluded; likewise investments in wholly or partly controlled subsidiaries or in other enterprises.

The Pulp and Paper Industry is proud of the part its workers have played in setting these production records. Pulp and Paper is Canada's greatest industry. Its workers have shown—and are showing daily—that they are doing well their duty in the fight for the survival of freedom.

**THE PULP AND PAPER
INDUSTRY OF CANADA**
972 SUN LIFE BUILDING MONTREAL

Price Fixing

(Continued from Page 8)

satisfactory state as regards prices, with the inevitable result that when they are sold they will not be replaced unless something is done about it.

The obligation of the retailer will be especially difficult of fulfilment because of the wide variety of his lines and the continual changes in quality and packing. Thus a well-equipped grocery store has as many as one thousand different things upon its shelves. And the cabbages which the grocer will be selling this week-end will be quite incomparable with those which he sold prior to October 11.

The multitude of details regarding new designs, new products, outstanding quotations, and goods on order for next spring, were passed over in the Prime Minister's statement, though they may be referred to in the detailed order which, as this is being written, has not yet come to hand.

Apart from the question of wisdom, which has not been debated in this article, and that of practicality, which has been shown to be only limited, there are two important aspects of the new measure which are regrettable. One is that it puts every business man, and probably every employee as well, at the mercy of a new army of officials who are to be spread across the country. For the task of price control is so vast that it can not all be reduced to definite regulations. Every one will in a measure be both a compliant and an offender, and the responsibility of choosing his victims will in some degree be in the hands of the official. The administration may be tolerant and sympathetic, as has generally been the case under war measures thus far, but there is no guarantee of its continuing so. The citizen of Canada is rapidly losing his status of a freeman, and becoming the subject of the new bureaucracy.

The second point is that it seems to introduce a new artificial barrier between the economy of Canada and that of the United States. To some this will be deemed a virtue. But to the writer and many others, it is a handicap to the unified economy through which this continent can best serve for the furtherance of the war. Of course if the Canadian project is an out-thrust of what is to come in the United States, that is a different matter, whether it be right or wrong.

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